The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,530.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52
including postage	„ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28
including postage	„ 38
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16
including postage	„ 21 9
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

McGILL—January 11th, at Aurungabad, the wife of J. McGill, Esq., Jun., of a daughter.

ESPERANCE—January [illegible], Mrs. Esperance wife of Manoel F. Esperance Clerk, Bank of Bombay, and daughter of J. J. Annunciation, Head Clerk, Master Attendant's Office, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CORKE—LINDFIELD—January 10th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. [illegible], James Henry Corke, Bachelor, to Miss Emma Susannah Lindfield.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Bushire	23rd 6th
„ B. Abbas	9th 23rd	„ Lingah	26th 9th
„ Lingah	11th 25th	„ B. Abbas	27th 11th
„ Bushire	13th 27th	„ Muscat	29th 12th
Arrive Bussorah	[illegible]	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on the 4th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee ... 10th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. GOTTER, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at [illegible] the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 9 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle with [illegible] from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 16
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	9 22
„ Cochin	19	„ Negapatam	10 24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Galle	[illegible]
„ Colombo	20	„ Colombo	27
„ Galle	[illegible]	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Negapatam	24	„ Cochin	15 29
„ Madras	25	„ Calicut	16 30
„ Coconada	28	„ Cannanore	17 1
„ Vizagapatam	29	„ Mangalore	18 1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	[illegible]
Arrive Calcutta	[illegible]	Arrive Bombay	[illegible]

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. IRVINE, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry Districts, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 1st, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oomra	Oolwa	Mandwa	Karinja	Dhurumtur.
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 0	3 0
Second Class	[illegible]	0 12	[illegible]	0 8	0 12
Third Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will, on and after the 18th January run, as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 10 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 3 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowky" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ... Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ... Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ... Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LILLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE new Ship "JOHN ELLIOTT" will sail to Calcutta about next week. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. D. & A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per [illegible] from Liverpool via Cork, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain KNIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th December 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MONEY ORDER OFFICE will be opened on the 1st February next in the Accountant General's Office, Town Barracks. Agents have been appointed at the following Treasuries in the Mofussil:—Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Candeish, Canara, Dharwar, Hydrabad, Kaira, Kulladghee, Kurrachee, Poona, Rutnagherry, Sattara, Shikarpoor, Surat, and Tanna.

EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller Money Orders.

Bombay, Office of Controller of Money Orders, 16th January 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned TREASURIES, to the extent of the amount set opposite to them, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or until further orders:—

Oomrawuttee Treasury	Rs. 2,00,000
Akolah Ditto	„ 2,00,000
Dharwar Ditto	„ 2,00,000

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 16th Jan. 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertised a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, a chesnut Arab HORSE, six years old, fourteen two and an eighth hands high, quiet; a Steady Charger. The property of an Officer. Certified sound by a V. S. Can be seen on application to the Manager, Byculla Hotel. Price Rs. 750.

15th January 1867.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The new SHARE CERTIFICATES of this Company are NOW READY, and will be exchanged for old ones properly endorsed, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited), Secretaries, A. E. ASHBY, Joint Manager.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class ... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class ... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain SAMPSON, will be despatched on the 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam-Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class ... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ... £ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Ballions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London, are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Hoyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowy Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3½ P. M., at the Company's Registered Office, No. 3 Bruce Lane, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Committee of Inspection.
2nd. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Mecullogh, John & Co., resigned.
3rd. To elect two Directors to fill vacancies.

FORBES & Co., Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The subjoined CORRESPONDENCE will be submitted to the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

To W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Chairman,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. (Ld.)

SIR,—We, the undersigned, Shareholders understand that the Board of Directors has provisionally appointed Messrs. Forbes and Co. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Company, subject to the ratification of a General Meeting, and we now write to state that it is our wish, and we believe the wish of a large majority of Shareholders, that the appointment should be offered to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., whose experience in the management of Land Companies, and whose special influence over the timber trade of Bombay which is so importantly connected with our interests, eminently qualify them for the Office. We are confident that, if they consent to act, their services will materially benefit the Company.

We particularly wish to state, however, that in making this Requisition, it is very far from our intention to disparage Messrs. Forbes & Co., for whom on the contrary we have high respect, and we feel sure that they will not consider it a slight, if, in so important a matter to the Company, we prefer as our Secretaries a Firm of greater special experience and connection.

We cordially trust that the Directors may not see in this expression of our views the slightest desire to offer any opposition to their decision, as we have the most perfect confidence in their management; but we feel that we should be wanting in our duty to the interests of the Company if we did not communicate our wishes to them. We are confident that had they been aware that Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. could, as we hope, be induced to act for us, the Directors would in the first instance have applied to them, and that we should now have had the pleasure of supporting their decision, instead of appearing, but appearing only, to oppose it.

We therefore trust that the Directors may not see any reason to object to our Requisition for the appointment of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ABBEYCHUND CALLIANCHUND,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
ROYCHUND TARRACHUND,
L. H. BAYLEY,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
For Central India Finl. Corporation, M. ROONAN,
M. ROONAN,
WALTER R. CASSELS,
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY,
BHIMJEE GIRDHUR,
For the Asiatic Financial Corporation.
G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
M. NOWROJEE BANAJEE, }
F. F. COLAH,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY,
TOOLSEYDASS VURJDASS,
ROBT. HANNAY, by his Attorney, W. R. Cassels
GAVIN STEELE, by his Attorney, W. R. Cassels,
MEER ALI DHURRUMSEY,
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
T. BLANEY,
A. M. GUBBAY,
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
GOVIND GUNGADHUR,
ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND,
MANOCKCHUND TOOLSEYDASS,
F. W. LAWRENCE,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

12th January 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. which I have placed before the Board.

The appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers rests, as you are aware, entirely with the Shareholders in General Meeting, and the appointment of Messrs. Forbes & Co. by the Board was consequently provisional only and subject to ratification.

I regret that you should feel yourselves unable to support the action of the Board in this matter. It is not for me to institute any comparison between the relative qualifications of Messrs. Forbes & Co. and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. If you think your interests and those of the Company will be better cared for by the one Firm than the other, you have an undoubted right to act in accordance with your views. But I must say that I think Messrs. Forbes & Co would do complete justice to the Company, and that their management of its affairs would afford the best evidence that the Board had exercised a wise discretion in appointing them.

You will have an early opportunity at the General Meeting of which notice has already been advertised of bringing the subject before the general body of Shareholders; in the meantime you will of course ascertain whether Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. are willing, under the circumstances, to be put in nomination: a point I gather from your letter on which you are not yet certified.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Now Ready.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A safe Investment.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Poor Old Joint Stock.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Neptune's Museum: a Submarine Extravaganza.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A Christmas Carol. By our Scapegrace Contributor.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—The Appeal of Henriette.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—"Our own Charade."

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Something more from our erratic Correspondent.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Ye Legende of Ye Knight of Orissa.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Sandy's Khanna, &c. &c. &c. &c.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Calcutta*—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co. *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street. *In Poona*—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines. *In London*—At MR. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I. ... „ 10 do.
Do. No. II. ... „ 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, CIVIL ENGINEER, has removed his Offices to No. 17 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

28th Dec. 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICES of the Registrar General of Assurances, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Registrar of Bombay, and the Sub-Registrar of Fort and Colaba, have THIS DAY been REMOVED from the present Rooms at the Dockyard to the Rooms in the Town Barracks, formerly occupied by the Income Tax Office.

J. B. PEILE, Registrar General.

Bombay, General Registry Office, 17th January 1867.

"GRIMWADE'S PATENT DESSICATED MILK,"—far superior to any Preserved Milk previously made, and invaluable for Ladies and Children proceeding on a Sea Voyage.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by ROGERS & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 19th,
BENEFIT OF
PRIMO TENORE AND P. BARITONE,
SIGNORS ERRANI AND COLOMBO.
IL TROVATORE,
AND
ONE ACT OUT OF
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

GRAND BALLET,
"IDA RAPITA."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—MISS AMALIA JACKSON begs to announce her BENEFIT to take place at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, under the patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY FRERE, on SATURDAY, 26th January, on which occasion Verdi's Grand Opera

"RIGOLETTO,"

will be produced for the first time in Bombay.

Seats may be secured on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધ થરડ જુટ અને ઊલ ઇસ્પીનીંગ અનડ વીવીંગ કુમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a SIXTH CALL of Rs. 200 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 7 Church Street, on or before the 31st August current, after which date Interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August 1866.

GENERAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 8 Bell Lane, at 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY the 21st instant, to receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidator.

E. H. WARREN, } Liquidators.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, }

Bombay, 15th January 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPER.

The Tenders should show the price per cwt.

J. C. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORK SHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected a Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to MR. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Company are now prepared to grant every facility on their Bunder for the SHIPPING and LANDING of GOODS, TIMBER, MACHINERY, &c., &c. The accommodation will be found more extensive and the Rent about half that charged on the other Bunders.

The following are the FEES for IMPORTS and EXPORTS respectively:—

TABLE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT FEES.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	RATE. IMPORT.	RATE. EXPORT.	REMARKS.
Bamboos	Per Candy of Vessel	0 1 6	0 1 0	
Bamboo Blinds	„ 100 Bundles	1 8 0	1 0 0	
Battens	„ Ton	0 8 0	0 6 0	
Bricks	„ Candy of Vessel	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Charcoal	Do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	
Chunam	Per Candy	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Do. in Packages	„ „ of 5 Cwt.	0 1 6	0 1 0	
Coals	„ „ of Vessel	0 1 6	0 1 6	
Copper cases	„ Ton	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Cows	Each	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Carriages 4 Wheeled	Do.	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Do. 2 Do.	Do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Firewood	Per Candy of Vessel	0 1 0	0 [illegible] 0	
Fish Dried	Do.	0 2 0	0 1 0	
Fish	Per Basket	0 0 6	0 [illegible] 0	
Hay Straw	Per Candy of Vessel	0 0 9	0 0 9	
Horses	Each	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Rafters	Per Candy of Vessel	0 1 6	0 1 0	
Rafters by Raft	Per each Corge	0 5 0	0 4 0	
Sand	Per Prow	1 0 0	0 0 0	On Bunder
Do.	„ Muchwa	0 8 0	0 0 0	On Hard
Sleepers Country	„ Ton	0 8 0	0 8 0	15 Sleepers to 1 Ton.
Do. English and Australian	„ 100	2 0 0	0 0 0	
Stones, Flags & Tiles	Per Candy of Vessel	0 0 9	0 0 9	
Timber Round	Per Ton	0 8 0	0 8 0	
„ Scantlings	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	
„ Maulmein Teak	do.	0 6 0	0 6 0	
„ Deal	do.	0 6 0	0 6 0	
Machinery	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Metal of Sorts	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	

NOTE.

All articles not enumerated in this Table will be charged Elphinstone Rates.

All articles landed by crane will be charged double the above rates.

All articles allowed to remain more than 12 hours on the Pier or within 30 feet of the quay wall on any road will be charged an extra landing charge per day till removed. Goods are however allowed to remain three days if deposited beyond 30 feet without charge, and 8 days beyond 100 feet, after which Ground Rent will be charged as per Table.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Bombay, 17th September 1866.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offset, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler ... Rs. 160

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood 1 tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, Ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor ... 135 0

A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ... 120 0

A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector ... 110 0

A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points ... 10

A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler ... 75

Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler 50 0

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel rulers ... 25

*** SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case	Rs. 25 0
Pocket Turn in compass electrum, in a morocco case	26 0
Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact	22 0
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch	7 0
Do. do. 6 inch	8 0
Brass Dividers of various sizes ... from Rs. 3 to	7 0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3 0
Ivory do. do. do.	3 4
Do. do. jointed	6 0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of 5 per cent., being Rs. 12-8 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 26th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., *which is now on view*:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-3.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passmenterie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles, in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 21.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White, and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 139.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

GRAND BALLOON EXHIBITION
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH JAN. 1867,
AT
MR. HUNSRAJ KURRUMSEY'S MAGNIFICENT GARDENS,
ADJOINING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BYCULLA,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, K. C. B.

PROFESSOR WELLS, the celebrated AERONAUT, who has made several hundred successful Balloon ascents in different parts of the world, will exhibit his new and beautiful Balloon, the "LADY FRERE."

Inflation will commence early in the morning and SHORT ASCENTS during the afternoon (weather permitting) and by Moon Light, which will afford a capital opportunity of obtaining a panoramic view of the City of Bombay.

A splendid first Class Accommodation has been provided for, and every arrangement made to render the Exhibition as attractive as possible.

The large Parachute with which Professor Wells makes his descents from a mile in height will be exhibited and a number of small Parachutes with animals will be sent down.

ADMISSION.

First Class ... Rs. 4
Second Class ... „ 2

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

N. B.—PROFESSOR FULLER will commence his SKATING CLASSES on MONDAY next, at the Amphitheatre (late Cirque de Paris). Price for six Lessons 20 Rupees.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the RATES for the CONVEYANCE of PARCELS on this Company's Railway will be increased on and after the 21st instant. Parcels booked to or from Bombay, Byculla, and Poona will be collected at the several Receiving Offices and delivered at the Consignee's residence or place of business by the Company.

The undermentioned Parcel Collection Offices have been established in Bombay and Poona:—

Fort—Jewanjee Eduljee & Sons, No. 1 Medow Street, and Dufter Ashgara Press, No. 11 Pow Bazaar Street } Bombay.
Kalbadevie.—Wassoodew Nawrungay, General Merchant, No. 2. }
Bellasis Road.—Messrs. Brown, Fretwell & Co. } Byculla.
Parell Road.—Mr. Ardaseer Byramjee, near the entrance to Love Lane. }
City of Poona.—Somwar Pett and Attwar Pett.
Sudur Bazar.—Close to Barrett & Co.
Petty Staff Lines.—Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna.

Particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, at the several Stations on the Line of Railway, or at any of the Collection Offices.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th Jan. 1867.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, for the conveyance of Troops, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

373 Men in health.
14 Women.
7 Children over 10 years.
29 „ under 10 years.

2nd. The Troops to embark at Bombay and Kurrachee and sail to Plymouth for orders.

3rd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised Articles of Agreement, which can be obtained on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports.

4th. The Vessels tendered to be ready for final survey on the 4th proximo.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 17th Jan. 1867.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to this Association are requested to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association, are hereby requested to forward STATEMENTS of their CLAIMS to the undersigned at the Office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 5th proximo, after which day no Claim will be admitted.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Liquidators.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Honourable MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP has appointed the 12th day of January 1867, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the Court House, to settle the List, at the time and place aforesaid, of the Contributories of the abovenamed Company, made out and left at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

If no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, by the persons included in such list, the same will be settled by the said Judge, including them in the character and for the number of Shares stated in such list.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1866.

P. E. BENDIR, Official Liquidator.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

ALL DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested without delay to send their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866, to

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 6, Rampart Row, 16th November 1866.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase press, and ship, or simply to press and ship COTTON at the port of Coconada.

R. TOWLE.

Applications can be made to Messrs. TOWLE & Co., Coconada, or Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGAR, of Bombay, a trader, whose Estate had been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Pursuant to an Order made THIS DAY by the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, and in reference to previous Advertisement for Claims, the CREDITORS upon this ESTATE are required to send to MR. G. R. WILSON, at his Office, 6 Elphinstone Circle, particulars of their Claims on or before the 15th day of January next, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be made after said date.—Dated this 17th day of December 1866.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & LANGDALE,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement a DIVIDEND of about FOUR & A HALF PER CENT. will be paid to CREDITORS on and after the 25th day of January next.

G. R. WILSON.

I HAVE THIS DAY authorized MR. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, MR. SOLOMON EZEKIEL, and MR. ABRAHAM DAVID EZEKIEL to open BRANCH FIRMS for me in Hongkong and Shanghae, under the Name and Style of E. D. SASSOON & Co., in which Firm they are all admitted Partners.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The new FREEMASONS' HALL in the rear of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, will be consecrated on the evening of WEDNESDAY the 30th instant.

The District Grand Lodge will open at 6 P. M., and the Banquet to be on the table at 7-30 P. M.

Tickets for the Banquet, at Rupees 5 each, can be had on application to the undersigned.

By order,
S. TRENN,
Secretary Freemasons' Hall Committee.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 13th December 1866.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of MR. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESS-MAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

J. H. GRANT, Hon. Secretary.

Byculla Club, 31st December 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

[redacted]

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.
PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c.
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time [illegible] English, Hindoos, [illegible], Parsees, [illegible]dans, and Jews
[illegible]istian Festivals and Fast
[illegible]roduction to the Indian Calendar
[illegible] NATIVE FESTIVALS, [illegible] AND OBSERVANCES—
[illegible]du
[illegible]homedan
[illegible]see
[illegible]ish

REFER[illegible] TABLES.

[illegible]ney
[illegible]le for reducing An[illegible] and Pies to Decimals of a [illegible], and vice versa
[illegible]bles of Indian Coins, W[illegible] Measures
[illegible]bles of English Coins, [illegible]
[illegible]d and Silver Foreign Coins [illegible]
[illegible]ivalent values of 4, 5 and [illegible] [illegible]ernment [illegible]ties
[illegible]le of Daily Pay and Allowan[illegible] Rupees [illegible]onth
[illegible]le of Income or Wages from 4 [illegible] Rupees [illegible]onth
[illegible]es of Interest from 3 to 12 per [illegible] [illegible]0 to Rs. 10,000
[illegible] Stamp Act
[illegible]es of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, [illegible] Pal[illegible]quins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Bo[illegible], &c.
[illegible]BLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
[illegible]e of Salutes to European Functionaries [illegible] Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
[illegible]VERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from [illegible]
[illegible]MMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from [illegible]
[illegible]VERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867

THE POST OFFICE.

[illegible]mbay Establishment
[illegible]neral Regulations
[illegible]ily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
[illegible] „ „ delivery
[illegible]spatch of Sea Mails
[illegible]labar Coast Mail
[illegible]an Inland Letter Post
[illegible] „ Book and Newspaper Post
[illegible] „ Soldiers' Letters
[illegible] „ Letters
[illegible] „ Book Post
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[illegible]ble of Postal distances with the Banghy [illegible]
[illegible]tes of Postage for Letters, Newsp[illegible] [illegible] Countries
[illegible] Post between India, the [illegible]
[illegible] „ British Colonies
[illegible] „ „ to Belgium, Nether[illegible]
[illegible]eriffs of Bombay from 1800 to 1866
[illegible]st of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
[illegible]all of Rain at Bombay, from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

[illegible]ist of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and [illegible] [illegible] Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
[illegible]urrachee Chamber of Commerce
[illegible] Firms
[illegible] of European, &c. Inhabitants [illegible] the Town [illegible]urbs of Bombay

[illegible]B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of [illegible]ndia for Four Annas, if sent [illegible]. If sent Bearing, [illegible]e Postage charge will range according to distance. The [illegible]ublisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, [illegible]nless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the [illegible]mount necessary be furnished.
[illegible]o prevent disappointment orders should be given im[illegible]ediately.

[illegible]ombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

[illegible]VERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

[illegible]e Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, [illegible]ing leased (among other privileges) from the Great [illegible]ian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, [illegible]oda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive [illegible]t of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging [illegible]hese two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties [illegible]irous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, [illegible]ll or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

[illegible]he announcements may be in English or in any of the [illegible]tive languages.

[illegible]he advantages which Railway Stations present as a [illegible]ans of bringing intimations of all kinds before the [illegible]blic have been demonstrated in England by the extensive [illegible] which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great [illegible]d small, along every line in the United Kingdom. [illegible]nsurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keep[illegible], Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their [illegible]iness on the notice of the public, all alike value the [illegible]vilege of Railway Station Advertising.

[illegible]here is no reason why the privilege should not be also [illegible]ecially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the [illegible]at and increasing number of Native Railway passengers, [illegible] the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, [illegible], &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of ad[illegible]tising in their own language) should find the publica[illegible]n of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucra[illegible]e means of extending their business. By the latest [illegible]blished returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, [illegible]roda, and Central India Railway in the week ending [illegible]th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway [illegible] the week ending 25th November the number was 57,056. [illegible] Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be [illegible]inted at the *Bombay Gazette Press*.

[illegible]dvertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at [illegible]hich they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise [illegible]r any period that may be agreed on. The charges have [illegible]en fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage [illegible]dvertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now [illegible]fored of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to [illegible]he Manager *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

TO BE PUBLISHED
ON 1st FEBRUARY NEXT, AND MONTHLY AFTERWARDS,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE,
[illegible]eing an enlargement of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

The object of this enlargement is, for the first time on [illegible]his side of India, to place within reach of the public, in[illegible]ormation regarding the running of the trains of the whole [illegible]ndian Railways, the sailing arrangements of the various [illegible]team and Shipping Companies, information as to Dawk [illegible]outes, Carrying Companies, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

The rapid extension of the Railway system of India, the [illegible]stablishment of a weekly mail, the Government sanction [illegible]f a monthly transport service, and the increased number [illegible]f passengers who will in consequence pass through Bombay for Stations in the interior of India, render a [illegible]uide to the various means of locomotion throughout the [illegible]ountry a paramount necessity.

To make such a publication a complete "Guide" for Indian travellers is a work that can only be accomplished gradually and with the co-operation of those Companies and Officials who have opened up, or have charge of, the various lines of communication throughout or in connection with, India. The Publisher will, therefore, feel obliged to the Manager of any Railway, Shipping, or Dawk Company, who will furnish him with such information regarding his Company or district as may be useful to travellers and he will also be thankful to any traveller who will do him the favour to point out any inaccuracies or to supply omissions in the work.

The Guide will be accompanied with a map of India showing the lines of Railway now open, those in progress or projected, &c. &c.

An Indian Railway Guide is particularly suited for announcements relating to Shipping, Dawk, and Carrying Companies, Hotels, Travellers' Bungalows, Army and [illegible]eneral Agencies, and for business Cards generally.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

which will be well displayed, may be arranged for, at moderate rates, by the page, the half page, or otherwise, as may suit the wishes of Advertisers.

Parties desirous of advertising in the "Indian Railway Guide" will obtain information as to rates of insertion either by letter, or by personal application, to The Manager, *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Price of single copy of the Indian Railway Guide—8 Annas.

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ABOUT 1,300 Royal Bank shares were sold this day at from 59 to 66 per share. A sale of 200 Indian Peninsula shares was reported at 35 per share. Back Bays close at 2,700 nominal, Elphinstones 590, Mazagons 770, Freres 150, United Victorias 1,205, Bank of Bombay shares at 39½ discount, Royals 66, Old Financials 49 per share.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Share value	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	pc. ct.		
[illegible]	200	200	nil	Asiatic Bank Corpn	4 per share.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	nil.
2,1[illegible]	1,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	6,800 per share.
19,[illegible]	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	39½ dis.
1,000,[illegible]	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	94 per s.
[illegible]	200	200	Rs6 pa	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	69 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	63 per share.
1,000,000	250	125	nil	Central Bank... ..	15 per share.
[illegible]	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	186 per share.
800,000	200	25	[illegible]	China Bank	17½ per share.
750,000	100	250	17½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	30 p ct. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	100	9	Delhi and London..	No quotation.
500,000	[illegible]	200	......	Indian Peninsula	
				London & China Bk	34 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	20 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	125	p ct.	National Bank of India	110 to 112 per sh
1,800,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	75 p ct pm. ex-di.
600,000	200	[illegible]	....	Royal Bank of India	64 per share.
[illegible]	500	100	....	Guzerat Bank ..	60 to 65 per share

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible] Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 99
[illegible] 92
[illegible] 89
[illegible] 106
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1856 .. .. 103¼
[illegible] 111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible] ..Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
[illegible] .. 10-4
[illegible] .. 229
[illegible] .. 226
[illegible] .. 220
[illegible] .. 240
[illegible] .. 243
[illegible] .. 16-4
[illegible] .. 16-2

[illegible] 18th January 1867.

COTTON [illegible] Per candy.
[illegible] .. 240 to 255
[illegible] .. 265 to 290
Surat and [illegible] .. 270 to 275
[illegible] .. 230 to 240
[illegible] .. 230 to 240
[illegible] .. 225 to 300
[illegible] .. 325 to 330
[illegible] .. 325 to 370
[illegible] .. 340 to 315

GARRISON ORDERS.

Poona, 15th January.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, a special [illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY [illegible] COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th January.

APPOINTMENT.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

BENGAL.

[illegible]

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[illegible]

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNITED VICTORIA & COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TO LET, GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1867.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have now received their annual supply of LETTS' DIARIES for 1867 viz :—

No. 1 Quarto, " 2 do., " 2 H do., " 2 do., " 4 do. — Size 7¾ by 9¾.
No. 8 Octavo, " 9 do., " 10 do., " 11 do., " 11 B do., " 11 D do. — Size 4¾ by 7¼.

POCKET EDITIONS.

No. 12 octavo enl., " 12 " cloth., " 13 " enl., " 13 " cloth. — Size 3¾ by 6.
18 mo. Tuck. 3½ by 5
32 mo. " } 2½ by 3¾
32 mo. " 22 }

CHEAP OFFICE EDITIONS.

Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

ADVERTISING

AT

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties desirous of posting Placards &c.,

AT

The Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, will be informed of the charges for advertising at any or all of the Stations, by application to

The Manager Bombay Gazette Press.

POSTERS

may be printed in every variety of style at the Bombay Gazette Press,

AND

WOOD CUTS

may be executed there according to any design advertisers may prefer.

Terms low to induce advertising.

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a PILE ENGINE, from 30 to 35 feet long, with Monkey Crab Chain, &c. complete. Monkey not to be less than 7 cwt. Apply to MR. HOADLEY, No. 60, Falkland Road, or at the Main Drain, back of Sonapoor, stating lowest Price.

NOTICE.—The UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED) are now prepared TO LET LAND in the vicinity of Victoria Bunder, in large or small Lots, as may be required. For terms apply to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has two MILK-WHITE MARBLE MONUMENTS, 4 feet high by 2 feet square, and three WHITE MARBLE HEAD STONES on hand. Price moderate. Apply to W. F. ANNUNCIATION, Undertaker, Church Street, No. 29 Agiary Lane.

Bombay, 17th January 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

AND

No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Dec...Rs.	3	0
Two Centuries of Song, &c. With critical and biographical notes by Walter Thornbury. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound ...	15	12
Lyell's Principles of Geology, Vol. I. 10th Edn. '67	12	0
The Ingoldsby Legends. Beautifully illustd. and bd.	15	12
Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert	9	0
London Society, Vol. X. July to Dec. '66.	7	4
The Passion Week. By Rev. W. Hanna, D. D. ...	3	12
The Course of Time: a Poem. By R. Pollok, A. M.	2	12
The Children's Prize. By J. E. Clare, M. A.—Rs. 1½	2	0
Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology ...	2	8
William Hogarth: painter, &c. By G. A. Sala ..	5	12
Mrs. Toogood's Treasury of French Cookery ...	3	12
The Child's Picture Museum	3	12
Animal Sagacity. By Mrs. S. C. Hall ...	3	12
The Boy's Wonder Book: Illustrated ...	2	12
Beeton's Christmas Annual ...	0	12
Memorials of Robert Brown, Merchant, late of Bombay.	4	4
Penny Readings in Prose and Poetry ...	0	12
The Whiteboy. By Mrs S. C. Hall ...	1	8
Cross Country. By Walter Thornbury ...	2	0
St. Patrick's Eve. By C. Lever ...	0	12
Shifting Winds; a tough Yarn. By Ballantyne...	3	12
A. J. Cooley's The Pill Book, &c. ...	1	8
From Waterloo to the Peninsula. 2 Vols. By G. A. Sala	18	0
Wit and Humour. By Autocrat of the Breakfast Table	2	12
Legends of Savage Life. By Jas. Greenwood ...	5	12
The Draytons and the Davenants; a story of the Civil Wars	5	0
Natal Sermons. By Bishop J. W. Colenso ...	5	14
Professor Ansted's Physical Geography ...	9	0
Waverley Novels. Vol. 21—Vol. 1. the Pirate ...	3	0
De Vere's Reports on Paris and London Fashions	3	12
Byles on Bills of Exchange, 9th Edn. 1866...	13	8
The Camp Fire. By "The Old Shikarree." ...	11	4
Edwardes's A year in the Punjaub. 2 Vols., half bound ...	15	8
Every Man's-own Lawyer. By a Barrister ...	5	0
Claret's Freemasonry (lock and key—mor. bd.)	38	4
Instructions in Water-Colour Printing by Penley...	0	12
Smith's Copy Slip. Lady's Angular Hand ...	1	0
Curiosities and Literature of Dreams. 2 Vols. ...	18	0
The Railway Book of Fun ...	0	12
The Merry Companion... ...	0	12
Mrs. Warren's Treasury of Needlework ...	4	8
Indestructible Primer ...	0	12
Marr's Handbook for the Violin	0	12
Up the Country. 2 vols. By the Hon'ble Miss Eden.	15	12
Baker's Albert Nyanza. 2 volumes. ...	21	0
Lyell's Elements of Geology ...	13	8
History of Rome, by T. Mommsen. Vol. 1, Parts 1 and 2. Translated, with the author's sanction and additions, by Rev. W. P. Dickson, D. D. ...	12	0
Shakespeare's Complete Works. With a Memoir ...	1	8
Elphinstone's History of India. New Edn. '66 ...	13	8
Southgate's What Men have said about Woman ...	3	12
Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual	8	0
Half a Million of Money: a tale by author of Barbara's History ...	4	8
Best's Principles of Law of Evidence. 4th Edn. '66	21	0
Godeve's Law of Evidence applied to India	31	8
Dr. Karl Von Spruner's Historico-Geographical Hand Atlas. 26 coloured maps ...	7	8

SONG BOOKS.

16 Christy's Minstrel's New Songs, with Choruses &c. ...	0	12
30 Popular Comic Songs by Arthur Lloyd ...	0	12
40 New Comic Songs by Mackney ...	0	12
41 Comic Songs by Mackney, Stead, Collins, and Cowell ...	0	12
120 Of the Buckley's Serenaders' Songs and Choruses... ...	0	12
40 Comic Songs by Sam Cowell ...	0	12
30 Comic Songs by Vance ...	0	12
24 Christy Minstrels Songs by W. P. Collins ...	0	12
100 Popular Comic Songs by Cowell ...	0	12
100 Christy's Negro and American Songs...	0	12
120 Selected Songs and Ballads by Sims, Reeves and others	0	12
100 Popular Songs and Ballads ditto ...	0	12
100 Songs of Scotland, Music and Words...	0	12
100 Songs of Ireland ditto ...	0	12
100 Songs by Henry Russell, ditto ...	0	12
30 Popular Songs by Reeves, ditto ...	0	12

SIR H. R. BISHOP'S GLEES &c. (FOR PIANO.)

What shall he have that killed the deer? Glee for four voices ...	1	8
O, by Rivers. Serenade for five voices ...	1	8
Allegiance we swear. Chorus and Solos ...	1	8
Blow, Gentle Gales. Quintett ...	1	8
Live Henri Quatre Chorus ...	1	0
Now tramp o'er moss and fell. Chorus and Solo ...	2	0
The winds whistle cold. Glee for three voices ...	1	8
The Chough and Crow. Ditto ...	1	0
Come o'er the Brook. Glee for four voices...	1	8
The Tiger Crouches in the wood. Chorus with Solo	1	8
When the wind blows. Round for three voices ...	1	8
The Fox jump'd over. Quintett, with Solos ...	1	8
May Fly. Glee for three voices ...	1	0

ON HAND FROM FORMER ARRIVALS.

Mayhew's Faces for Fortunes ...	4	8
Thackeray's Adventures of Phillip on his way through the world	4	8
Thackeray's The Paris Sketch Book ...	4	8
Flack's experiences of a Hunter in Southern America	8	0
Gladstone's Speeches in '66 on Parliamentary Reform	3	12
Spen's (Capt. A. T.) Indian Ready Reckoner ...	1	8
Brightwell's Memorials of Great Lawyers ...	3	12
Nelson's Juvenile Library, 6 vols. ...	6	12
Moody's New Latin Grammar... ...	2	0
Moore's Irish Melodies, Music and words...	9	9
History of Don Quixote. Illust. by Gustave Dore	22	8
The National Melodist (handsomely bound) ...	5	0
O'Byrne's Military Almanac and Diary 1867 ...	2	12
The Spirit of Praise; a collection of hymns, old and new. Handsomely got up ...	15	12
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume for young people. Illust. ...	3	12
King's Antique Gems (beautifully illust. and bound.	18	0
Guizot's Meditations on actual state of Christianity.	8	0
Milman's History of the Jews. 3 vols... ...	13	8
Riddell's The Rich Husband... ...	4	8
Adventures of a Griffin. Illustrated ...	4	8
Hamilton's Parable of the Prodigal Son, with notes.	6	0
Aunt Friendly's Gift. Illust. with colored plates...	2	12
Robinson's Wild Flower; or rights and wrong. ...	1	8
Fitzgerald's Charles Townshend, wit and statesman.	8	0
Simple truths spoken to working people... ...	2	0
Timbs' Nooks and Corners of English life &c. ...	4	8
Trollope's Giulio Mallatesta... ...	1	8
Caroline Peachey's Casimir the little exile ...	4	8
Timbs' English Eccentrics and Eccentricities. 2 vols.	15	12
Cramer's Pupil's Daily Exercise Book for Piano...	1	8
Allen's Map of India, folding in case... ...	15	12
Bull's Hints to Mothers... ...	3	12
——— work on maternal management of children.	3	12
Webster's and the London Illust. Spelling Book, each ...	0	12
Fiction, vols. 1 to 5. each ...	1	0
Forbes's Persian Grammar ...	9	8
———Baital Pachesi	6	12
———Hindoostanee Grammar ...	8	0
——————— Manual ...	2	12
———Smaller Hind. Dictionary (in English) ...	9	8
The Argosy, Vols. 1 and 2. Each... ...	3	8
Hatton's hints for sketching in water colours from nature	0	12
Poultry as a meat supply ...	1	2
Renan's Life of Jesus (English translation) ...	1	2
Q. and A. for subalterns of Cavalry ...	3	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome ...	8	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion ...	3	12
Taylor on the Law of Evidence. 2 vols ...	52	8
Reynolds's Master Timothy's Book-Case ...	2	4
Hans Anderson's Tales and Stories. Illust...	3	12
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. Illust ...	2	0
Parkes's Practical Hygiene. 2nd Edition '66 ...	12	0
Gordon's Army Hygiene... ...	15	0
Reid's The Headless Horseman. 2 vols ...	9	0
Gilbert's Dr. Austin's Guests. 2 vols ...	12	12
Eliot's Felix Holt the Radical. 3 vols ...	20	0
Jeans' Always in the Way ...	5	12
Reid's after the War: a southern tour ...	8	0
Nelson's oil colour Picture Book for the Nursery ...	3	12
Routledge's Picture Gift Book. 24 plates ...	3	12
Kerr's The Student's Blackstone... ...	5	12
Sam Slick's American Humour	3	12
Trevelyan's The Competition Wallah ...	4	8
Meredith's Evan Harrington ...	4	8
Yates's Running the Gauntlet ...	4	8
Miss Braddon's The Trail of the Serpent ...	4	8
Kingston's Washed Ashore &c. ...	2	12
Christian's Mistake. By author of John Halifax, Gent.	3	12
The Ingoldsby Legends (cheap edition) ...	3	12
Bon Gaultier's Ballads. Illust. by Leech &c. ...	5	8
Jerdan's Men I have known ...	5	12
Piesse's The Laboratory of Chemical Wonders ...	1	0
Kennedy's Fictions of the Irish Celts ...	5	12
Cussans's The Grammar of Heraldry ...	3	0
Elvin's Synopsis of Heraldry ...	2	4
Overman's The Moulder's and Founder's Pocket Guide	8	8
Howard's Gymnastic Exercises	5	12
Rees's The Siege of Lucknow ...	7	8
Selections from the Poems of W. M. Praed ...	3	12
The Family Friend, Vol. Jan. to June '66 ...	2	12
Moore's Complete Works (bound in calf) ...	18	0
Byron's ditto (ditto) ...	21	0
Tennyson's Enoch Arden. Illustrated ...	15	12
Gems of National Poetry. Illustrated ...	3	12
Don Quixote. Illustrated by Dalziel ...	12	0
Horsburg's India Directory. 2 vols. full bound ...	65	0
Murray's History of British India ...	4	4
The Boy and the Constellations ...	3	10
D'Aguilar on Courts-Martial ...	5	4
The Scouring of the White Horse	5	8
Mill's Principles of Political Economy ...	8	12
Colonel Blyth's The Whist Player ...	3	12
Cœlebs on Whist ...	2	0
Ainsworth's John Law the Projector ...	4	8
Braidwood's Fire Prevention and Fire Extinction ...	3	12
Robinson's Physical Geography of the Holy Land ...	8	0
Whateley's Logic and Rhetoric. Each ...	3	4
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. New Edn... ...	13	8
Tennyson's Poems	6	12
Campin's Practical Mechanical Engineering ...	21	0
Hamilton Grame; or the fourth generation ...	4	8
Wanderings over Bible lands and seas ...	4	8
Curzon's The Monasteries of the Levant ...	5	12
Guizot's Embassy to the Court of St. James in 1840.	4	8
Massey's History of England, 4 vols ...	18	0
Massey's Social Life in Sydney ...	8	0
Friswell's Familiar Words ...	4	8
Martin's Stories Banks and Bankers ...	2	4
Friends in Council, 2 vols ...	6	12

VALENTINES FOR 1867.

Our Constituents are hereby informed that we have by this Mail received a large and varied assortment of VALENTINES, comic, humorous, and sentimental. Prices vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each, including postage. Early application is requested. Parties ordering from Outstations must describe the sort of Valentine required, and price. Those in Bombay requiring them can come and select for themselves.

18th Jan. 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF WOODEN HOUSES.—On TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, two or three of these useful PORTABLE BUILDINGS. Each House has 4 chambers 14 feet by 15 feet, with bath-room attached, a reception room 40 feet by 30 feet, and a verandah of six feet. The windows are glazed, and are fitted with blinds, &c.

There are also a Carriage House and Stable for each.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL MILLS.—THIS DAY, the 19th January at 3 P. M., the undersigned will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, all that valuable piece of LAND, admeasuring about 6,200 square yards, situated on the Mount Road, together with the very substantial Building thereon known as the BOMBAY OIL WORKS, which are fitted up with first class Machinery, (particulars will be found in the Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms of the undersigned) and the two pucka-built Tanks on the premises.

N. B.—The whole will be put up in one lot.

CRAWFORD & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MEER SASOON MOSES, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay under the style of MEER SASOON MOSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st day of February next the sitting Judge in chambers will take into consideration the Petition of MEER SASOON MOSES for leave to trade again and also his application for an allowance out of the assets of the Estate not exceeding a single sum of Rupees One Thousand.

KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.
Sillery Ernest Irroy and Co.	36
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by Titus Newhouse	30
Sup. Champagne "Rubis" do.	28
Champagne do.	22
Champagne do.	18
Aux Armes de Reims, Gust Gibert, quarts	24
Do. do. pints	25
Aux deux Ecussons do. quarts	28
Do. do. pints	29
Aux Médailles do. quarts	31
Do. do. pints	32

SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg choice F. Kelrmann	34
" Hock do.	22
" Moselle Muscatel do.	22
" Moselle No. 1 quarts, shipped by T. Newhouse	30
" do. No. 1 pints	31
" do. No. 2 quarts	22
" do. No. 2 pints	22

STILL HOCK.

Still Hock 1857, L. Meyer Bass	20
Super, Liebfrauenmilch Gebr Schmitz	24
Do. Marcobrunner do.	30
Laubenheimer G. M. Papstmann Sohn	15
Liebfrauenmilch	20
Steinwein Boxbeutel	20
Sup. Marcobrunner	23
Best Hochheim Queen Victoria's Vineyard	48

CLARETS.

Best old Bordeaux, F. Montheuil	25
Bourgogne Baume, H. and C. Balaresque	24
Chateau Larose, Hy. Hernozant and Co.	24
Chateau Leoville do.	19
Chateau Bellevue do.	15
St. Estephe Medoc do.	13
St. Emilion do.	11
Claret, shipped by T. Newhouse.	14
Volnay Claret, A. Bremel and Co.	14
Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases for	48
Chateau Milon	7

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 2, shipped by T. Newhouse	18
Sherry No. 3 do.	22
Sherry No. 4 do.	26
Ginger Wine do.	17
Old Jamaica Rum do.	20
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter	Rs. 6 to 12
Port Wine, No. 1, shipped by T. Newhouse	16
Do. 2 do.	22
Do. 3 do.	30
Cognac Champagne, H. and C. Balaresque	22
Brandy	14

BEER AND STOUT.

Sound London Beer in quarts, shipped by T. Newhouse.	5
Best Double Stout in quarts, Barclay and Perkins	6
Do. in pints do.	24

Bombay, 1st January 1867. VOLKART BROTHERS.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

INCREASED ATTRACTION.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MLLE. GEMMA,

THE BEAUTIFUL EQUESTRIENNE.

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THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

OF THIS AFTERNOON

WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLE:—
The Bank of Bombay.
The failure of Anglican Missions in India.
Indian Taxation.
Financial Fallacies.
Review of Martineau's Philosophical and Theological Essays.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive VISITORS at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Parell, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., and at the same hour on every subsequent MONDAY.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 17th January 1867.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

THE *Friend of India*, in calling attention to a minute by the Governor of Bombay (published with the Administration Report of this Presidency for 1865-66) on a proposed reduction of military expenditure in India, uses language which does not do full justice to the views expressed by Sir Bartle Frere on this important question. The remark,—that "the Minute is "all the more dangerous that it is so plausible, "and since it was written in September 1865 "has resulted, along with Sir William Mansfield's officious financing, in a considerable "reduction of the English Infantry and Cavalry"—suggests the inference that Sir Bartle Frere has committed the blunder of adopting the peddling economical policy of those mere financiers who, for the sake of an immediate but paltry saving in the army estimates, would not hesitate so to weaken our European garrison as to endanger the stability of British rule in India. Indeed, the *Friend* goes so far as to taunt Sir Bartle with his supposed willingness to "risk a "recurrence of the mutiny," to which the disaffected sepoys were tempted in 1857 by the known weakness of the English army in Hindostan, and congratulates the country on the success of the "combined action of Sir John "Lawrence and Colonel Durand to save the "Artillery" at least from the destroying hand of the Governor of Bombay. A critic who writes in this way has evidently misapprehended the whole drift and meaning of the Minute which he condemns. So far from wishing to reduce the number of European troops in this Presidency in order to lessen the military expenditure, Sir Bartle Frere recommended that "the saving (Rs. 22,00,000) to be effected by "such a reduction of the European force as "would," he considered, for reasons the sufficiency of which we shall presently discuss, "leave it still amply large enough for all Indian "purposes," should be applied "to provide "better barrack accommodation and better "means of military communication." The keynote of the Minute is struck in the following passage—"I think we should never forget that if "we would place India in a condition of even "tolerable security in the event of a European "war *we must entirely recast our whole system of* "*military defence*;" and Sir Bartle's object throughout is to show what parts of the system have grown obsolete and may be cut away, not only without injury to the State, but with the advantage of placing at the disposal of the Government a very large amount of money for the purpose of strengthening and increasing the efficiency of our defences in other directions. Now, it is clear that the whole tendency of such an argument is really the reverse of what it has been represented to be by the *Friend of India*. Sir Bartle Frere may possibly be wrong in the opinion he puts forth, that the changed condition of the country since 1858 allows of the maintenance, without loss of effective force, of a numerically smaller military establishment, so far as the European troops are concerned, than was then deemed necessary; but at all events it is not fair to attribute to him a reckless policy of retrenchment when he is simply bent on advocating reconstruction.

It must be borne in mind, also, that Sir Bartle Frere only spoke of a reduction of the European arm of the force in this Presidency. His words are :—

> The European element is certainly larger than is necessary. It is far in excess of what was needed to conquer the country when many native powers had leaders of their own in command of large armies, with powerful artillery. The people of this part of India and its neighbourhood are now fairly content with our rule; they have few leaders of any promise; the common people are prosperous enough to have but few revolutionary tendencies: no known extensive grievances are unredressed, and there are but few guns left at the command of any native Chief.
>
> Without being over-confident it may be safely said that, putting out of consideration all chance of interference by any European power, it is not easy to see in this part of India any risk of internal disturbance in which a single European regiment, with a battery of guns and native troops in proportion, would not be able to do all the fighting that could possibly be required in the open field, unless misgovernment, or political or religious excitement, or our inability to promptly punish open resistance to Government, or some real grievance, should cause a general rising of the population. Whenever that occurs it will of course require a very large force to restore order.

Those persons who have the most intimate knowledge of Western India will be able to testify that this is a very good and true description of the improved state of the country and the changed habits of the people. Everywhere the commercial element has become predominant in society, lawless and predatory tribes have been transformed into thriving and peaceful cultivators, and the gradually extending influence of the great cities over the whole population is undermining the authority of the native chiefs and increasing the reluctance of the people to take part in any organized resistance to the British Government. So much of his case, then, we think Sir Bartle has clearly proved; a large European force is not needed to preserve order in the Bombay Presidency; and since the Minute was written the formation of the new transport service, which from September next will make Bombay the port of arrival and departure for the annual reliefs, so that a constant stream of troops will for eight months in each year be passing through the Presidency, supplies us with additional reasons for feeling confident that, even if further reductions were made in the strength of the standing army here, we should still be prepared for any contingency except that of foreign invasion. The hopeful view which Sir Bartle Frere takes of our military position with reference to the natives of India will hardly have prepared our readers for the gloomy anticipations he has formed of the chances of mischief arising from a hostile invasion of India by land or sea. "There are now," he remarks, "three Powers—France, Russia, and "America—any two of which could, by combination, seriously threaten an invasion of "our sea-board. I do not say in large force, "but in force sufficient to cause a very serious "shock and great alarm throughout every "considerable military station in India within "forty-eight hours after the landing had been "reported to the seat of Government."

> This may appear an exaggerated statement, but let us well reflect how much has been done of late years to lessen the difficulty of assembling 5,000 or 6,000 men, Europeans, or soldiers as good as the European soldiers of continental armies, at Suez, or at one of the ports between Singapore and San Francisco, and of transporting them to the Indian coast.
>
> This is not merely owing to the immense increase of large sea-going steamers in these seas, but to the altered relations of the great Powers with China, Japan, Siam, and Cochin-China.
>
> In the case of the French, at all events, it would not be necessary to attempt the somewhat difficult task of eluding the vigilance of our British cruisers. A very considerable force might be sent to a French or neutral port, such as Mahe, Goa, or Diu, or it might even be assembled, on a dozen plausible pretexts, in our own ports—Aden, Bombay, Galle, or Singapore—before war was declared, or any step taken which would justify active defensive hostilities on our part; and I would ask for a calm and careful consideration of the probable effects thoughout India of the telegraph some day announcing at each of our great military stations, that, war having been declared, a hostile European force had established itself on every part of the four thousand miles of sea-coast which our Indian mainland offers, and that it was necessary to assemble a force of 4,000 or 5,000 British troops, with a siege train, to expel them.

There is no exaggeration here of the defenceless condition of the Indian sea-board. An enterprizing naval officer, who had seen a good deal of service and touched no small amount of prize money, told us once that in the course of the voyage from Trincomalee to Bombay, while the ship sailed day after day within sight of an unprotected coast studded with wealthy cities, he could not help having thoughts resembling those of the famous Blucher when he surveyed London from the gallery of St. Paul's and regretfully exclaimed, "What a fine place to plunder!" It is quite possible that, if we remain as we are, in the next great war some French or American Drake may rival in these seas the exploits of the Elizabethan hero on the Spanish Main, and English historians may perhaps then be able to sympathize with the Spaniards who denounced the English sea-captain as an adventurer and a buccaneer. The decision come to by the Home Government to send all the troops for Indian service by the overland route has, however, now materially altered the position of affairs. It would not, in present circumstances, be possible for the French to prepare a secret expedition against India in any neutral port without the cognizance of the English Government; and any project of the kind might be quietly defeated by the despatch of fresh troops by way of Suez to repulse the threatened attack. Still we cannot but admit the soundness of Sir Bartle Frere's argument, that we must have on our sea-board and on our "N. W. land frontier" (for he does not regard an invasion by land as wholly out of the question) "a reasonable amount "of fortified positions—fortified not only to re-"sist the attacks of a half-hearted, and "half-armed Indian mob, but fortified so "as to render it impossible for an ac-"tive or enterprizing enemy to carry the "works by a *coup-de-main*, or to leave "them in his rear." For similar reasons, we should urge the importance of the immediate construction of these new strategical railways which will make the European garrison of India independent of a single line of communication, and enable the Government to concentrate the whole force on one point at short notice. On the other hand, we do not think that Sir Bartle Frere has laid sufficient stress on the importance of having a European army here from which, in the event of a war with France, several regiments could be detached to aid in the preservation of our highway to England through Egypt; and, as regards the native army here (which the Governor would like to have increased), we agree with Mr. Ellis in the opinion that the native police might perform many of the duties now entrusted to the sepoys. But, these defects notwithstanding, Sir Bartle Frere's minute is a valuable State paper, deserving the careful consideration of the English Government.

SPECIAL SUMMARY for the INTERMEDIATE OVERLAND MAIL.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 19TH.

THE first of the experimental and intermediate Mail steamers from Bombay to Suez leaves Bombay this afternoon. Although a week has elapsed since the last mail left, this accident will not entitle the extra mail to be regarded as a weekly one, for, in order to meet the mail steamer from Calcutta to Suez at the latter place, the extra steamer must leave Bombay sometimes a few days only after the departure of the regular mail. The next intermediate despatch, for example, will not be a week, but five days after the ordinary mail has left. Such irregularity, and above all the short interval of time between the departure of certain of the mails, will destroy much of the value of the experiment; and the commercial public, however much they may desire a "weekly" mail leaving on fixed and certain days, will be greatly tempted to regard four mails a month, and two of them at irregular dates and close upon the heels of the preceding ones, as a greater bother than a boon.

The following passengers proceed by the P. and O. Company's extra steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Eastley, to-day :—

For Suez—Mr. Walder.

For Southampton—Mr. A. Cardon and Mr. W. Symonds.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE latest London date *via* Indo-European line is 7th instant.

Mr. Massey, it is stated, intends to establish Savings Banks throughout India, and lend out the deposits for the completion of public works of a reproductive character.

His Excellency the Governor is to lay the corner stone of the new light-house on Kennery island to-day.

Sir Bartle Frere is not expected to leave Bombay till towards the end of next month, and, in consequence, the public meeting to be held to consider the form of commemorating His Excellency's services in India has been postponed until the 10th instant. The Byculla Club farewell dinner to Sir Bartle has also been postponed for the same reason

It is reported that the Government of India is willing to renew its agreement with the Bank of Bombay, under certain conditions, for another year in regard to the issue of paper currency.

A meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held on the 15th instant, when a resolution was agreed to reducing the capital stock of the Bank 50 per cent. by the issue of one share of 50*l.* in lieu of the existing shares of 100*l.* A long discussion then ensued on the course pursued by the directors in retaining securities on hand.

The field-hammock for the use of soldiers in camp, invented by Captain McGwire of the Royal Regiment, has been inspected by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, who have both expressed their high approbation of the new system, which will economize at once the lives of the men and the cost of transport, and Sir Bartle Frere has determined to recommend the immediate adoption of the hammock for the army in India.

The late fatal steam ferry accident at Calcutta has resulted in the committal of the Captain of the steamer for trial for manslaughter on the Coroner's warrant.

Colonel Phayre has been unable to effect any commercial treaty with the King of Burmah, on account of His Majesty persistently refusing to yield any relaxation of his monopoly.

The Famine Commission have nearly completed their enquiries in Orissa. It is believed that they found that the magnitude of the catastrophe has been under-estimated; the mortality there and in other places is reckoned at one-fourth of the population, or a million and a half.

The state of affairs in Bokhara is becoming desperate. The king seems to be sorely pressed by the Russians. He continues to send messengers to crave assistance from the British authorities.

Nothing of importance from Cabool has come to hand since our last summary.

The state of the public health continues to decline, the total number of deaths reported last week being 368.

A flower show was opened on the 16th inst., in the new vegetable market in Bombay. It was a great success.

The new money order offices are to be opened in Bombay on the 1st proximo.

The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine is expected to retire from the service in April next.

OBITUARY.—Major R. Pittman, R. A., 13th inst., at Belgaum.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IT has been notified by Government that money order offices will be opened on 1st February at the Accountant General's office in Bombay and at sixteen of the largest towns in the Mofussil. Mr. Massey has also determined to introduce Savings' Banks in all the agricultural districts, and to use the money thus collected for local public works. For a step of this kind there has been long an opportunity, but Government with its slow and matter-of-fact movements is generally slower in discerning, or at least acknowledging, a need than non-official people are. By the last week's Return of the Bank of Bombay the sum of deposits in the mofussil branches is £331,200 and sometimes it is considerably over £400,000. A large portion of this will find its way into the Government Saving Banks, and will be equivalent to a loan to Government, and the amount may be expected greatly to increase as the benefits of the system become better understood and are more appreciated.

There has been for the first time in Western India a great fruit, flower, and vegetable show in connection with the opening of a new market on the Esplanade. It was one of the most brilliant gatherings that Bombay has ever seen, and it is undoubtedly the forerunner of many more annual displays of a similar kind. We refrain from describing the great varieties of tropical plants &c. which were exhibited, but we may mention that both the European and native community entered *con amore* into the pleasant taste of exhibiting their choicest specimens of vegetables, fruit, and flowers.

The shareholders of the Bank of Bombay at a meeting held this week have passed with perfect unanimity the long-looked for resolution that the shares should be reduced 50 per cent. (viz.,—from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500) and have authorised their Directors to obtain the necessary legal enactment with a view to carrying this decision into effect. A somewhat unexpected discussion took place after the transaction of the business for which the meeting had been called—the subject being the realization of the numerous share and land securities held by the Bank. A number of highly influential shareholders thought the Directors had not been doing sufficient in this direction, and that they had failed indeed to act up to a promise either understood or expressed at a previous meeting. The Directors were besieged with demands for information, but the almost invariable reply was—"call at the office privately, and you will be told what you want to know." It may naturally be inferred from the expressions which fell from the Directors that very little indeed has been done towards realizing the securities. The discussion will perhaps lead the Directors, after reflection, to pay greater attention on this subject to the wishes of the shareholders, but the impression it produced upon many who were present was of a character which in the interests of the Bank—and, above all, at the present moment—it was highly desirable to avoid. We may state here that the local Government has this week received intimation of the willingness of the Supreme Government to renew for a year, under certain conditions, its agreement with the Bank of Bombay.

The English public will probably not be surprised, after the many marvellous things which have transpired in Bombay during recent years, to hear that the spirit of speculation which has been the cause of the temporary ruin of this city has still a faint but unmistakeable vitality among us. We had thought that the community here had been so long and profoundly repentant in sackcloth and ashes that it would shrink, during one generation at least, from thrusting its hand again into the fire in which it had already been so severely burned. We confess we have been labouring under a happy delusion. Bombay resembles some of those fair members of the Roman Catholic Sisterhood who may be seen on their knees in Catholic Churches on the Continent muttering prayers before the shrine of a favourite saint all the while that they are following with worldly eyes the stranger who has stepped in to gratify his curiosity in the sacred fane. We have all bewailed our folly, lamented our misfortunes, prayed to be led out of temptation, and are watching nevertheless to do a little stroke of business as eagerly as ever we did in the days of the mania. The opportunities are rare, and the means of speculating, between moribund and liquidating companies, not very plentifully at hand. One section of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, in particular, is typified by the fair sinners to whom we have alluded who crawl upon their knees muttering mechanically their devotions to Heaven, while their thoughts, with their eyes, are bent upon men. The Company, which had been very unfortunate in the selection of its Secretaries and Treasurers, lately came into the hands of Messrs. Forbes and Co., a firm of great respectability, as acting Secretaries and Treasurers. Its shares had for a long period previously been greatly depressed and went at one time begging for purchasers at a rupee apiece, and were even given away for nothing at all, although £300 had been paid on each. When Messrs. Forbes and Co. entered upon office the shares had risen to a few hundred rupees in value, but bye and bye it became bruited abroad that the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., some of whose partners have been among the most notorious speculators in Bombay and are responsible for no little share of the calamity which has befallen it, would be appointed Secretaries, and forthwith the shares began to rise in the market on the mere possibility of such a connection! A letter from about thirty of the shareholders to the Chairman has been published advocating the claims of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., "whose experience in "the management of Land Companies, and whose "special influence over the timber trade of "Bombay which is so importantly connected with "our interests, eminently qualify them for the "office." That portion of the public which is not altogether bereft of the gift of common sense, which has learned wisdom by experience and which can stand aloof from the petty parochial cliques which infest every small community, are inclined to ask what especial qualification this firm possesses for the office which in all probability will be handed over to them. They have by mismanaging the funds of the only Land Company of which they had charge, the Bombay Reclamation Company, brought it to ruin. In reckless disregard of the dictates of prudence and of repeated warnings they (for one of their firm was Chairman of the Company) persistently deposited, re-deposited, and retained the Company's money in the most speculative Bank of the Presidency, but a Bank which was the creation of a clique of speculators among whom were one or more partners of the firm. In fact the Company and the Bank were twined together in a sort of true lover's knot, and so tight was the affectionate embrace that if the one subsided the other could not survive. Yet this is the firm whose special qualifications for the management of Land Companies meet with ardent worshippers among the shareholders of the Mazagon Company. It is singular that the mere association of the name of a firm which has allowed one Company to go to pieces in its hands by the highly [illegible] manner in which its funds were deposited with another Company should be successfully used as an argument for raising the latter Company's shares several hundred rupees. The worship both by the shareholders who would entrust their interests to such a firm's hands, and by the public who buy the shares at a higher rate in consequence thereof, is a striking index of how highly the moral responsibility of the managers of any Company which has come to grief is regarded in Bombay by both Europeans and Natives.

In October last we had occasion to comment on the peculiarity of the provisions of the Act of the Legislative Council of India under which it has been the misfortune of the *Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris* to do business in this country since the Act became law. It will be remembered that two suits were filed against that Bank (one nominally against the Bank itself and another against the [illegible] Otto Muller,) and that both suits were thrown out of Court on the ground that under the Act of the Legislative Council referred to (Act VIII. of 1864) the Bank could only be sued through its chief manager in India. It transpired that there was no chief manager in India at the time, and that therefore the public was virtually precluded from taking any legal proceedings whatever against the Bank. This was as injurious to the Bank itself as it was to the public, especially if the Bank, under the advice of its law-agents, felt itself called upon to urge such a preliminary plea in bar of action, and we then suggested the Government of India should so amend the Act as to enable parties who put forward any claim against the Bank to proceed against the local agent. The anomalous state of matters to which we then drew public attention has attracted the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Maine, who has introduced into the Viceregal Council a Bill to amend the Act under which the Indian Branches of the Bank are permitted to do business in India. The effect of the amendment proposed by the honourable gentleman is to make, as we suggested, the chief manager of each agency in the country liable to be sued or to sue on account of such agency. This will put the public in a proper relation to the Bank and will relieve the Bank from the awkward predicament in which it was placed, not by any fault of its own but by the imperfection of the doctrinaire legislation of which it was, and India too frequently is, the victim. Mr. Maine in introducing the measure said :

> "The necessity for special legislation on this subject was rendered apparent by certain events which had lately transpired at Bombay, from which it appeared that the Comptoir D'Escompte there had urged as a defence in a case instituted against it, that the suit could only be instituted against the chief agent of the Bank, who was not then present in Bombay. This was correct, for under existing circumstances the Bank could only be sued through its chief agent in the country. Besides the Bank defended itself by urging that the chief agent was not in India, and although there was no reason whatever for presuming that the agency at Bombay did more than merely act under the advice of the chief agent, [illegible] yet it would be well if it could be provided that the chief manager of each agency in the country should be liable to be sued on such account of such agency. The advantage of being able to sue would be compensative towards the Bank for its being sued, if this was a thing to be complained of."

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

THE telegrams received, since the departure of the English Mail on the 14th instant, announce a further advance in the Liverpool Market. Messages dated 28th ultimo quoted Fair Dholerah at 12¼d.; and later advices dated 7th instant give the same quotation,—whilst the total stock in Liverpool is stated to be 510,000 bales, and the receipts at the principal ports of the United States during the week 85,000 bales. The Manchester market is reported to be firm, but little doing,—7 lbs. Shirtings 11s. 6d. 8¼ lbs. Shirtings 14s.—No. 40s Mule Twist 1s. 8d. Enfaced Rupee Paper was quoted, viz. 4 per cents. 84, 5 per cents 100¼, and 5½ per cents 105¼. Our latest advices from China are dated Hongkong 1st January, quoting Malwa opium quiet at 740 dlrs., Patna 600 dlrs.; Bank Bills on London 4s. 6½d., on Bombay Rs. 219¼.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Return on the 12th instant shows an increase in discounts of 12½ lacs, whilst the deposits have increased by nearly the same amount. We do not think there is anything in this Return to indicate the approach of a tight money market, for although in consequence of the favourable telegraphic advices received during the week business has been more active than it has been for many months past, yet the great difficulty which still exists in obtaining advances, even on good security and for legitimate purposes, and the unwillingness of prudent men to engage in so hazardous an operation as the shipment of Cotton at present prices, will probably prevent any heavy drain of specie for transmission this season to the interior. Large orders it is true are being executed on Home account, and as a consequence the rates of Exchange and Freight will rise, but the effect of this will to a great extent be counteracted by the probable corresponding rise in the price of goods, and by the low rates of advance against shipments which the Banks, with the experience of the last two years before them, are, in spite of any continued rise in the price of cotton, bound to adhere to. The rates of discount are 6 per cent. on Government Securities and 8 per cent. on Mercantile Bills.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held on the 15th instant, when the resolution was confirmed that the Capital Stock of the Bank should be reduced 50 per cent. by the issue of one share of

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Rs. 500 in lieu of every existing share of Rs. 1,000. The shares so reduced will represent a paid-up Capital of Rs. 104,50,000 which, it is believed, will remain intact after deduction of the losses estimated by the revising Committee.

It has been announced that the Government of India is willing to renew under certain conditions its agreement with the Bank of Bombay for a further period of one year.

Government Securities.—A considerable amount has been purchased during the week. We quote Fours 89, Fives 106, Five and-a-half 111.

Shares.—The market has been quieter, and a decline has been established in nearly every description. Elphinstones have receded to Rs. 675, Mazagons to Rs. 760, and Back Bays to Rs. 2,700 nominal. In Bank shares there has been little doing, but quotations are lower,—National Banks are quoted at 110 to 112 per share of Rs. 125 paid-up, Bank of Bombay shares at 30 per cent discount, Royals at Rs. 63 per share, and Old Financials at Rs. 49 per share.

Exchange.—Little has been done for this Mail, but the rates now ruling are about ¼ per cent. above the closing rates of last mail. We quote 4 months' Bank Bills at 1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d., Credits 2s. to 2s. 0 1/16d., Documents 2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0½d. with an upward tendency. On Calcutta Sight Bills 101, 30 days' sight 100, 60 days' sight 99½. On China 60 days' sight Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

Exports.—Until yesterday the market for Cotton was very active and about 4,000 candies were purchased by European Houses at prices from Rs. 10 to 20 above our quotations. But rumours, which apparently require authentication, were yesterday circulated of Telegrams dated the 13th instant having been received, announcing a fall of ⅜d. per lb. in the price of Fair Dhollera in Liverpool,—the price then being, it was said, 11½d. The market has since been quiet, but closes steady at our quotations, which we append below:—

Broach (old)	Rs. 275 per candy of 784 lbs.	
Surat	Rs. 275	do.
Dhollera (old)	Rs. 290	do.
Oomrawuttee (old)	Rs. 265	do.
Do. (new)	Rs. 310	do.
Do. Akote	Rs. 310	do.
Hingunghaut (new)	Rs. 325	do.
Veraval	Rs. 260	do.
Sawginned Dharwar	Rs. 325	do.

Imports.—The market has not been so active as might have been expected from the favourable news regarding Cotton. A very small business has been done during the week, but holders are less willing to sell, and the expectation prevails that a higher range of prices is near.

Freights.—There is a demand for vessels which are well on with their loading, and an advance of fully 5s. has been established. We hear of £1-7-6 having been attained to-day, and the tendency towards higher rates is strong. There is also an active enquiry for vessels for the Rice Ports at £2-15-0 for the United Kingdom. We quote closing rates firm at:—

For London.—Cotton—£1-2-6 nominal
,, *Liverpool* do. £1-5-0 to £1-7-6.

For Liverpool.—The following are amongst the vessels for which the most enquiry have been made, some of them having nearly completed their engagements:—*City of Agra, Tiverton, Belle Isle* and *Canopus* at £1-5 to £1-7, *Dreadnought, Alaric, Calcutta, J. C. Bottlebhoi, Salsette, Seaforth, Helen Scott* and *Albertina* at £1-2-6 to £1-7-6.

For London.—For the conveyance of invalids the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* has been taken up at £31-10. Other tenders are out for troops, and more it is expected will shortly be required.

GENTLEMEN who have received invitations for the expedition to Kennery to-day are requested to be at the Apollo Bunder at 10 o'clock precisely. There will be five steamers to convey guests to the Island—the *May Frere, Camel, Elephanta, Reclaimer*, and *Goolanar*. The steamer tickets which have been issued must be kept to be shown on the arrival of the passengers at the island. More than 300 guests have been invited. The Governor's Band will go over in the *Camel*.

IT will no doubt be interesting to many persons besides "A Would-be Volunteer," whose enquiry we published in yesterday's issue, to learn what progress has been made in the arrangements for the formation of volunteer corps in Bombay. The holidays occasioned a considerable interruption, but we are informed that those with whom the appointment of drill instructors rests are chiefly responsible for the delay; and as this is a matter which Government have to deal with, it is not easy for the promoters of the volunteer movement to bring it to a speedy settlement. We believe it is the wish of the Committee, if they receive the necessary communications from Government in time, to call a general meeting of intending volunteers for some day next week, with a view to the election of a commandant, the passing of rules, the adoption of a uniform, and the enrolling of volunteers. As soon as this is done, meetings of the members of the different Companies (viz., the Fort and Colaba, and two Mazagon Companies) will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers; and it would be well if the persons who intend enrolling themselves were as far as possible to arrange amongst themselves beforehand as to whom they should propose as officers, bearing in mind the Commander-in-Chief's advice to select, if possible, men "of tact, temper, and judgment, as well as professional skill." A meeting of cavalry will be called shortly after the meeting of riflemen.

THE *Englishman*:—We are now enabled, from careful enquiry, to give more correct and definite information than we could furnish the other day, concerning the "Secret Society" to whose existence in and near the Punjab we then drew attention. It appears, then, that this new brotherhood are called *kokay* or *kireetes*, the former word meaning, we believe, a repeater or mumbler of prayers; and the latter, a religious devotee. The origin of the Society, which is now some four or five years old, is attributed to a carpenter who resided in the neighbourhood of Loodianah; but who, it would appear, came originally from Umritsur. The sect are said to be deists; and, unlike our High Church party, do not recognise idols, pictures, or any objects of material worship. We were in error in saying, the other day, that the Society is open to all the religions of Upper India; as Christians, Mahomedans, and Jews are not eligible for admission, which is confined to Sikhs and Hindus of the lowest castes for the most part: though some Khalsa Sikhs of family and position are amongst the members. From all that we can learn, the sect is founded on the creed and principles of the "Gooroogranth:" and the ceremony of admission is believed to consist in some oath of secrecy being administered, a drug or libation being also given, which is considered to seal the obligation. The members are also said to accept the condition of poverty, as *fakirs*; but we believe that this is not absolutely necessary to qualify for admission. It is further believed, as we stated the other day, that this sect has at present no political significance or importance; but the members state that they will declare themselves, and, as we understand, show their flag, *nusheen*, when they have "a *lakh* of men." The sect is now believed to number about a thousand or fifteen hundred members; but its adherents are fast increasing, especially in the Puttiala territory; where, and in the Punjab, its existence is well-known, and watched with considerable interest,—of which perhaps it is also deserving elsewhere.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 18th January.

Govt. paper { Fours 12¼.
Fives 5 to 5½ per cent.
Five & half 10½ per cent.
Exchange 1s. 11¼d.
Freight, dead weight, nominal.
Jute, £2 15s. to £3.
Seeds, [illegible].
Shirtings Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-5.
Mule Twist, 8as. 2 pie.
Market for Piece Goods, more enquiry.
Market for Twist, unchanged.

CALICUT, 18th January.
Steamer *Burmah* from Cochin anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 18th January.
Steamer *Governor Higginson* from Calcutta anchored.

BOMBAY.

The British ship *Edwin Fox* was hauled into, and the British ship *Duleep Singh* hauled out of, the Government dock yesterday.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. *Comorin*, Captain B. Taunton, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Shariffbhoy.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—The Fort Reading Room and Library yesterday received a liberal donation of Rs. 500 from V. J. Sunkersett, Esq.

YESTERDAY the Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government that the direct line was interrupted between Bagdad and Constantinople; Persian line still interrupted.

THE B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Tilly*, Captain H. T. Platts, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—Mr. Gilbrond, Lieutenant Ottley, Mr. and Mrs. Hind and infant.

AN inquest was held yesterday at the Gaumdavey Road, touching the death of one Jeewun Dhurumsy. After the examination of several witnesses, the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased met his death by a fall from a height.

As the Police Magistrates are invited to attend His Excellency the Governor this day to assist in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Kennery Light-house, they have arranged to despatch all the business of the day by 8 A. M., that they may avail themselves of the invitation and yet cause no inconvenience to the public.

THE 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish a party of 25 rank and file, with a proportion of non-commissioned officers, under the command of a jemadar, to proceed to Kennery, as a guard on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor laying the foundation stone of the Light House. The guard to be at the Apollo Bunder at a quarter to 6 A. M. this morning.

YESTERDAY the Coroner held an inquest at the Gaumdavey Road concerning the death of a Hindoo lad named Balla Vishnoo. It appears that on Thursday afternoon, when the father of the deceased returned home he missed the unfortunate lad. He commenced to search for him and found him in a tank. The deceased was taken out quite dead. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded by the Coroner.

A LIGHT-HOUSE has been erected on the Bluff at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal, at an elevation of 292 feet above high water, a light from which will be exhibited from the 23rd instant. The Light-house is in latitude 29° 52' 50" S. and longitude 31° 3' 35" E. The building is an iron tower, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, 84 feet high, painted white; centre of light being 79 feet above the base, exhibiting a revolving white light of the second class (dioptric), attaining its greatest brilliancy once every minute. It is visible in all directions from north (round by east and south), to S. 59° W.; and can be seen from a ship's deck 24 miles in clear weather.

SEAMEN'S LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening last the Rev. J. Paton gave the 11th of the course of popular lectures in the Floating Church, H. M.'s S. *Ajdaha*, on "*A yarn about sea-songs*," the Rev. W. B. Keer in the chair. The lecturer after noticing some of the numerous grand stirring and highly poetical associations of the sea, and the effect of really good songs in elevating, inspiriting, and improving character and in imparting real and lively pleasure, regretted the existence of so many really bad and vicious songs, and hoped that all British sailors would with manly Christian consistency discard such vile and debasing trash as is still in some places offered for sale. Many of the songs of the elder Dibdin were, he said, not free from censure as praising "the bowl," "grog," &c. too highly, since that which yields and makes us familiar with vice must produce most debasing effects. The lecturer then read some of the most beautiful and popular compositions, old and new, relating to the sea, shipwrecks, the sailor, his friends, home, country, &c., &c., from C. Dibdin, T. Hood, Byron, Longfellow, Mr. Lynch's Lays of the Sea, and other sources, which were received with hearty applause. The evening was closed by a ready vote of thanks to the lecturer who had so agreeably entertained them, and by singing the beautiful hymn, a favourite with sailors, "Jesus, lover of my soul," to the tune "Sicilian Mariners."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 6th Jan. 1867.
OPEN 816½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 78,794	2	9
Merchandize	,, 2,55,686	12	10
Electric telegraph	,, 1,683	6	0
Earth trains	,, 11,952	5	0
Total Rs.	3,48,116	10	7

THE FRUIT, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

THE exhibition for the display of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, was thrown open on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, but it was not until towards the evening that any large number of visitors came in. As was to be expected some of the articles and more particularly the vegetables were somewhat withered by their exposure, notwithstanding which, however, there was much still to be admired. After dusk when the building was again lit up, things looked almost, comparatively speaking, as fresh as ever, and the large numbers of natives who then flocked in added considerably to the gaiety of the scene by their picturesque attire and the gaudy dresses and jewellery of the ladies and children. There is one marked and pleasing feature in the arrangements for the show that should not be allowed to pass without notice, that is, the very great, and, in some instances, spontaneous aid rendered by the native community. We are informed that Mr. Jaffer Sulliman presented the committee with the large bronze fountain in the centre of the building, besides supplying gratuitously a large quantity of furniture, such as chairs, couches, &c. Mr. Rahimtoola Sullimon and others also rendered similar valuable aid. It may likewise be truly said that all the native exhibitors entered into the work in the most hearty manner, which augurs well for the future of such displays. The Gas Company too are deserving of a word of praise for the efficient manner in which the place was lit up. We have reason to believe that this part of the arrangements gave entire satisfaction to the committee.

The exhibition was open again yesterday from 10 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening, when ladies only, European and Native, were admitted. There was a large number of the fair sex who availed themselves of this opportunity.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 16th January 1867.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

Queen vs. Ajee Mavsing and four others.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A CASE OF MURDER.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B., for Ajee and three others.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan for the remaining fourth prisoner.

This was a case sent up to the High Court by N. M. W. Daniell, Esq., Acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, for confirmation of the sentence of death passed by him upon them, he having found them guilty of the offence of murder. The facts of the case will appear from the following finding recorded by him:—

The five prisoners are charged with the murder of one Purbhoodas Ujoo. The evidence for the prosecution shows that on a certain morning, two months ago, the body of deceased in a very mutilated condition was found by his father. It was lying on the low staging usually occupied by deceased while watching the crops on his land. From the injuries to the face and throat there could be no doubt that the man had been murdered. The face was smashed in, the throat was cut right through: the wounds had been inflicted with an axe, or some such chopping instrument. There was also a mark across deceased's chest, as if he had been held down to the platform by a stick across his person. He had been seen in good health on the previous evening. The father expressed his suspicions against prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 on account of some ill-feeling which existed between them and the deceased. The case against the prisoners rests on the evidence of four eye-witnesses. Two of these occupy fields adjoining deceased's land. They were asleep together. At about midnight they were disturbed by the sound of blows. They went into deceased's field, and there saw the five prisoners together committing violence on the deceased. Prisoner No. 1 was inflicting blows with his axe about deceased's face and throat, and others were round the staging and were holding the man down. It was observed that prisoner No. 4 had hold of a stick, and that two of the party were holding deceased down by means of a stick. When the witnesses attempted to interfere the party drove them off with threats of similar violence. The impression of these witnesses was that the assailants intended to take deceased's life. Witnesses Nos. 8 and 9 were on their land at a distance of several fields from the scene. They say that they were attracted by cries; that they hastened to the spot, and witnessed the murder from the other side of a low hedge; they remonstrated and were driven off by threats. They can state the part that each prisoner took. Prisoners 2 and 5 were holding the man's feet, prisoners 3 and 4 restrained him by means of a stick across his chest, and prisoner No. 1 chopped at his face and throat with an axe. These witnesses were satisfied that the gang were murdering the man. On cross-examination they state that they are related to the deceased's family; they were restrained by fears of violence from stating what they had witnessed, until the matter was investigated by the police.

In support of this direct evidence, there is the fact that a blood-stained axe was discovered on the first prisoner's premises. There was also a cloth lately washed and showing suspicious marks, which prisoner No. 1 acknowledged as his property. A cloth in a similar condition was found in the fifth prisoner's house. Witnesses Nos. 10 and 11, when returning to their village at night, met five men, among whom they could recognize prisoners 1, 3, and 4 going in the direction of deceased's field; prisoner No. 1 carrying an axe, prisoner No. 4 a stick. Witness No. 12 states that deceased had told him a few days before this event that prisoner No. 4 had threatened deceased's life. For the defence each prisoner endeavours to prove an *alibi*.

On the evidence before it, the Court is satisfied that the prisoners did conjointly and intentionally take deceased's life. No strong motive for this crime is shown. The prisoners are all young men, two of them present a very youthful appearance. Prisoner No. 1 appears throughout to have taken the most active and violent part: it was he who struck the fatal blows. The extreme sentence of the law is passed on the five prisoners.

The Court would recommend that mercy be exercised, and that sentence of death be commuted to one of transportation for life.

The Court differing from the assessors for the reasons recorded, find the prisoners, Ujoo Mavsing, Meroo Mavsing, Jetha Vuktsing, Baber Jetha and Runchord Dolbhai, guilty of the charge, viz., of having committed murder in causing the death of Parbhoodas Ujoo, an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court sentenced that the prisoners severally be hanged by the neck until they be dead. The sentence was subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Messrs. Nanabhai and Shantaram addressed the Court at considerable length, pointing out several discrepancies in material parts of the evidence of the four principal witnesses for the prosecution, and laying stress upon the circumstance that they were at such distances from the scene of the alleged murder as rendered their story highly improbable. They urged that the Session Judge had considered the stains on the axe and clothes before the Court to be blood-stains, when the Civil Surgeon, to whom they had been submitted for examination, was of opinion that they were not blood-stains. They also urged that inadmissible evidence had been recorded in the case, and that no motive whatever appeared for the diabolical act charged against the prisoners.

The Court came to the conclusion that there was no doubt the deceased had met a violent death, but that from the discrepancies between the statements of the four witnesses for the prosecution, and from the palpable untruthfulness of some parts thereof, they were of opinion that the charge was not satisfactorily proved against the accused. They accordingly reversed the conviction and sentence.

Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th January 1867.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Pitamber Ruttonsey vs. Gova Jewanjee and others.

THE Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch for the plaintiff and appellant; Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Scoble for the defendants and respondents.

It appeared from the opening remarks of the Advocate General that the suit had been brought under a Guzeratee document executed by five of the defendants, which conveyed to the plaintiff a house in Bombay, for considerations therein mentioned; and that the plaintiff had prayed that he might be declared the lawful owner of the said house, that the said five defendants might be restrained from interfering with the tenants of the house, and that the sixth defendant (who was in occupation of a portion of the building) might be directed to deliver up possession to the plaintiff, and pay him the rents due for the compartments he had occupied. It had been set up in defence in a written statement, that the defendants had been induced to execute the contract by fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff; and they had prayed the Court to direct that the document, together with a power of attorney, should be delivered up by the plaintiff and cancelled. The learned Judge (Sir C. Sargent) who tried the case, found that although the plaintiff was not guilty of actual fraud, he had nevertheless been guilty of such impropriety of conduct as should induce the Court to set aside the contract. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs, and the documents referred to in the written stament were ordered to be delivered up and cancelled. The property in question formerly belonged to one Currumsey Shamjee, who, by a will dated 24th March 1840, devised all the property which was the subject of this suit to his widow Nanabhai, and made various charitable bequests, appointing his widow and one Ruttonsey Madhowjee (the plaintiff's father) as his executors. He died on 29th May 1840, and his executors obtained probate on 21st July of the same year. The executors entered into possession of the property; and the defendant's father, one of them, died in January 1853, and the widow of the testator died intestate in August 1864. Shortly after the death of the latter, two nephews of her husband applied to the High Court for letters of administration relative to her estate. On this the plaintiff sent his partner to Kattyawar to inform the other two principal defendants of the application. [The defendants were three brothers of Nanabhai, and two female relatives, the sixth and last being as already stated.] Eventually the first and second defendant came down to Bombay, and a power of attorney (dated January 1865) was drawn up by consent of all these parties in favour of the plaintiff, who thereupon took legal proceedings, which ended in the application of the nephews being dismissed with costs. At the same time (continued the learned counsel for the appellant) the two defendants who had come to Bombay represented that they were in want of money, and that they wished to get back to their native country, and not to carry on litigation with the nephews; and, consequently, they executed a Guzeratee document by which they waived their right to the property, in favour of the plaintiff, in consideration of a sum of Rs. 2,000 paid to them, and, in consideration of the plaintiff taking upon himself the liabilities in connection with the estate. That document was sent to Kattyawar, where it was executed by the other defendants concerned. Therefore (said the Advocate General) there was no doubt that unless the document could be impeached by reason of fraud or something of that kind, the legal estate in the house in question had been conveyed by all the legal heirs of Nanabhai to the plaintiff.

The learned counsel then proceeded to discuss the evidence as affecting the question whether the contract had been of such a character that it should be maintained; and he was followed on the same side by Mr. McCulloch, and afterwards, on the other side, by Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Marriott.

The Chief Justice (from whose remarks the points at issue will be gathered) referred, in giving judgment, to *Lewin on Trusts* (pp. 337-339) to show that the plaintiff, as heir to Ruttonsey Madhowjee, ought to be regarded as a trustee of the estate of Currumsey Shamjee, and to show what his duties were as such. He then said it appeared—looking at the plaintiff's own evidence and that of the partner whom he had sent to Kattyawar—that the plaintiff had taken possession of this property at the widow's death, and (the parties beneficially interested in it being absent) had from the first endeavoured to make the best bargain he could for himself, to obtain possession of the property upon the best and most advantageous terms he could make. The plaintiff told the two defendants who came from Kattyawar either to take possession or sell the property to him, or else the nephews would swallow it up. Although (according to his own account of the matter) he knew that the defendants had no right to the property, and that their claim was unfounded, he nevertheless held out to the defendants the existence of that claim, and told them the nephews might swallow up the property, as an inducement to them to part with their interest in the property, to him, their trustee at that time. He did not pretend that when he was endeavouring to induce them to sell the property he went into particulars with regard to what the value of it consisted of, or as to what was the value of the house—or that he in any way laid before them an account of the liabilities which he said would diminish the value of what he was about to purchase, or in any way attempted to satisfy the defendants as to what was really due to them on account of the claim which he now set up. He in no way whatever attempted to give them the means of judging as to the fairness or the propriety of the bargain which he was seeking to induce them to make. At first he offered a sum of Rs. 500, then Rs. 1,000, and on that failing, he increased his offer till at last he got the parties to close with him for Rs. 2,000. In endeavouring to make this bargain he used, as already shown, improper means to depreciate the value of property of which he was trustee and which he sought to purchase from its legal owners; and he did this in entire violation of the principles of courts of equity applicable to transactions of this kind. Applying to the case the rule which ought to be applied when it was considered that the plaintiff was at the time invested with a fiduciary character with respect to the property, the Court entertained no doubt that it could not support such a transaction as this, and that it ought to be set aside. He (His Lordship) thought that, even independently of any such fiduciary character, there was evidence on which the Court would have been justified in coming to the conclusion that a fraud had been practised upon the defendants, because, in addition to the failure on the part of the plaintiff to disclose all the particulars which he was bound to disclose, he had, by means of fraudulent representations and concealment of the truth, made it appear that the litigation hanging over the property might result in great loss, when he knew that there was no foundation for the claim which the nephews had put forward. Indeed he thought the learned Judge in the Court below had rather taken too favourable a view of the plaintiff's case, when he said he did not find that there had been fraud or misrepresentation. It was unnecessary, however, to decide this point.

The appeal was dismissed and the decree of the Court below confirmed with costs against the plaintiff: Sir J. Arnould expressing his concurrence in the remarks of the Chief Justice.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—18TH JAN.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Ambaidass Oodhowjee vs. The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.

THIS was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the plaintiff's commission at five per cent on the passage money received by the Company from their coasting ferries, and the boat's hire at the rate of one quarter anna for landing and embarking passengers per head.

Mr. Cleary, of Messrs. Chapple and Cleary, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Company was represented by its manager, Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Cleary in opening the case, stated that on the 22nd March last, the plaintiff entered into a verbal agreement with Mr. Shepherd, the manager of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, to convey passengers by fencies by the Company's steamers at Kurunjah and other places. The terms of the agreement were that the plaintiff should receive five per cent on the passage money received by the Company from their coasting ferries and a quarter anna for landing and embarking passengers per head. Mr. Cleary stated that his client continued in that capacity until the 11th October 1866, and he was only paid according to the terms agreed upon until the end of July last, and he now claimed his commission as the defendants' agent for the months of August, September and till the 11th October. When enquiry was made to Mr. Shepherd as to why the plaintiff's services were discontinued, he said that it was for the advantage of the Company. The plaintiff, Mr. Cleary stated, was in a position to prove the agreement and the agency.

His Honor: What is your defence, Mr. Shepherd?

Mr. Shepherd: I should like the plaintiff to prove his case.

Mr. Cleary: That is no defence to the action.

Mr. Shepherd said that he dismissed the man for cheating the Company, and that he had paid him up to the end of July last. He never worked for the Company for the months of August, September, and October.

The plaintiff and three witnesses on his behalf were examined, but they entirely failed to prove the case.

Mr. Shepherd on oath denied that the plaintiff worked for the Company for the months of August, September, and October. He believed that about Rs. 100 would be found due to the plaintiff if the accounts were adjusted.

His Honor upon the evidence before him entered a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 100, which was admitted by Mr. Shepherd.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Walter F. Browne, of the Government Telegraph office, yesterday laid the following information, charging one Pandurang Vithul with defrauding the department of certain monies.

Mr. W. J. Brown said: I am Assistant Superintendent of the Government Telegraph department. A man named Pandurang Vithul was employed in that department as a receiving clerk. It was his duty to grant receipts for sums received for messages. On the 4th of this month, on comparing the registers, I discovered that he had received Rs. 151-2-0 for a message delivered by Messrs. Volkart Brothers on the 22nd December last, and given credit in the counterfeit of the receipt-book for Rs. 100-12-0 only, thereby defrauding the department of Rs. 50-6-0. The said Pandurang Vithul has, I am informed, been in the Telegraph department for about six months; and, on examining the books, I have discovered that other sums, amounting to Rs. 61-5-6, have been received by him and not brought to account, and I have reason to believe that, on further examination of the accounts, further defalcations will appear. I charge the said Pandurang Vithul with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship, on the above information being sworn to, ordered a warrant to be issued as applied for.

ANOTHER WARNING TO FURIOUS DRIVERS.—Banna Fuckeera, a coachman in the service of a Bhattia merchant, was charged, at the instance of a native mounted policeman, with driving his vehicle in Apollo Street this forenoon, in a rash and negligent manner, indicating a want of due regard for the safety of others.

The defendant drove his master and two others from Colaba into the Fort. A native mounted policeman coming to the Fort Police Court, when nearly opposite the Dockyard gate, observed the defendant's carriage driving towards him at a furious pace and raised up his hand, calling aloud to the defendant to stop. He did not stop, and the policeman had to gallop his horse after the carriage to overtake him. The defendant's attempt to run away and the pursuit of him by the police caused considerable noise in the street.

Mr. Russell Aitken, Executive Engineer to the Municipality, on looking out from the Commissioner's office, saw the defendant driving his vehicle at a furious pace, followed by the mounted policeman, whose horse was also galloping. The policeman swore that defendant was driving at a pace dangerous to public safety; and Mr. Aitken generally corroborated his statement as to what occurred.

The defendant, in his defence, stated that the horse was heated by standing in the sun a long time at Colaba, and that he took fright near the Wellington Fountain and ran fast.

His Worship upon the evidence convicted the defendant, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and also to be imprisoned for one month, or in default of payment of fine, to suffer one month's further imprisonment.

His Worship suggested to Mr. McIntyre, inspector of police who was in Court, that the police should put up placards in public thoroughfares promulgating the heavy punishment which the magistrates inflicted for furious driving, in order to caution the general public against a repetition of the offence. Mr. McIntyre said he would bring the matter to the notice of the Commissioner of Police.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—18TH JAN.

(BEFORE E. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Abraham Monte, a member of the Jewish community, was charged with selling liquor by retail, without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Ezra Hyem Syed, a Jew, stated that he suspected the prisoner was selling liquor without a license, and he mentioned this circumstance to a member of the European police force, who gave him a rupee and directed him to go to the defendant's shop. He accordingly went there and asked him for four anna's worth of brandy. The defendant opened a cupboard and took out a bottle from it, and gave him some brandy out of it in a tumbler. After putting some water into it witness was about to drink it, when the constable and a sepoy came there and arrested him.

His Worship on the evidence before him convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 50.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 11TH JANUARY.

I HOPED to have commenced my first letter of the new year with the congratulations commonly given and exchanged at this season, but the fearful accident which occurred on the Hooghly on the evening of the 1st instant, and the particulars of which are of course by this time in your possession, has flung such a gloom over society and individuals, that everything like pleasantry is clean shut out. The Coroner brought his enquiry to a close last evening, when the jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against Captain Taylor, commander of the late steamer *Calcutta*. At the commencement of this investigation the evidence was somewhat of a conflicting character on the two most material points, viz., the sobriety of the prisoner and the propriety of the course he took in steaming up the river, but ere it closed there was a greater unanimity on both. The Master Attendant stated with considerable emphasis that the prisoner had no business to take the line he did when conveying a large crowd of passengers from the Royal Botanical Gardens to the Armenian Ghaut; and there can now be very little doubt I am afraid, that the prisoner had taken more liquor at the gardens than was altogether wholesome or safe for him. He is defended by the Railway Department by whom the services of one of the very best lawyers we have, Mr. Woodroffe, have been engaged for him. It was at the instance of this gentleman that the High Court was induced to interpose and snatch the prisoner from jail by a writ of *mandamus*, on which occasion the learned Judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Phear, delivered a very plausible judgment, but of somewhat questionable law. His Lordship travelled over the history of England as far back as the reign of Edward the First, and quoted the dicta of a couple of learned Judges who lived half a hundred years or so ago; but there is no resisting the conclusion, that if what he said be correct, then has the practice in England of whole centuries been thoroughly illegal, for the instances have been innumerable in which Coroners have incarcerated prisoners pending the result of enquiries into their conduct. I remember there was some stress laid on the "liberty of the subject" and a great deal of capital made out of it, but it is a singular fact that nobody seems to think that those whose lives have fallen a sacrifice to the inebriety of the prisoner, ought to have some weight in the discussion. It reminds me of those who have always on hand a superabundance of very suspicious sentimentality and compassion, to expend on murderers and assassins, but none whatever on their mangled victims, and so go in very strongly for abolition of capital punishment and all the rest of it. Captain Taylor, however, did not gain much by the move, and I am bound to add that he did not evince any desire to confirm the fears of the many-headed by absconding. He proceeded very deliberately to the scene of the catastrophe, and there assisted the cargo and other boats in the endeavours there being made to raise the wreck of the ill-fated vessel. He was of course again arrested and brought before the Magistrate and compelled to enter into ready recognizances and appear whenever he should be "wanted." On the last day of the investigation he walked quietly into a room adjoining that in which it was being conducted, and was accordingly seized without any difficulty by the Inspector, when the jury had given in their verdict. I am further bound to add that their decision did not produce any very startling effect on him, although the Code attaches a sentence of penal servitude for 10 years to the offence of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder." He appears to have been haunted by unpleasant doubts and suspicions as to the character of the *cuisine* in the Calcutta Jail, and to have been oppressed by the conviction that it was not of a very luxurious character. He therefore determined to fare sumptuously once more before he saw the interior of that celebrated building, and accordingly ordered certain delicate dishes from one of our best restaurants, of which he partook with a relish, to which visions of the hard fare to be met within that place must have lent additional strength and point. But as the most epicurian feast must come at last to a conclusion, so Captain Taylor's repast had its termination, whereupon he was conducted to his cheerless residence, to cheer the end of sweet and bitter fancies, and to be haunted perhaps by the spectres of those who were consigned to the oozy depth of the Hooghly by his misconduct. It will not surprise you to be told that the current of public opinion runs very strongly against him, but that of course is no reason why we should expect any serious misfortune to overtake him when placed at the bar of the High Court. Lawyers have a trick of converting the strongest evidence into the most flagrantly worthless, and I would not be at all surprised to see Captain Taylor leave the dock free and unfettered, a right happy man and yet by no means a wiser one. Such things are not unusual in Calcutta, whatever they may be on your side of the Peninsula. I have known a gentleman of position in Calcutta to be acquitted of a charge of wilful and deliberate perjury, when the evidence against him was as clear as "mud in a glass," and I have known the spectators to be threatened with incarceration in jail for contempt of Court, because they indulged in a vehement "hurrah," when the foreman of the jury gave the verdict of "not guilty." Ever since then I have made up my mind that the probable result of a trial in the Court, is by no means a matter upon which one can bet without great dangers, but should any one be venturesome enough to indulge in that sort of sport, then I would strongly advise him to play on the side of an acquittal. It is so easy for a lawyer to be rude and insolent, and bully a timid witness into a contradiction, that the odds in favour of an escape on the part of the prisoner (provided he be not a *poor native*) are very long and heavy indeed.

I had the pleasure of hearing the Bishop of Bombay give a sketch of Missions in his diocese the other night in the old Church Rooms, before a small audience. It was an interesting story I must admit, and it was very neatly related, but I could not help remarking that the English Missionary he selected for commendation, was remarkable, amongst other things, for succumbing to the climate and proceeding in consequence to England. I could not help reflecting how large a share of the Society's income must disappear in the shape of passage money alone. I fancy, however, that this sort of thing is not confined to your Presidency. It is not a very uncommon thing for Missionaries who are perfectly well to leave their flocks and go to England because their *wives* happen to be ill, and thus the Society is made to bleed, whilst the sheep are left pretty well in the wilderness. To tell you the honest truth, I cannot at all understand the spirit which brings clergymen to India; and I am persuaded that if St. Paul were to come suddenly back to this globe of ours, he would be equally at a loss. Take the following circumstance and see what you or anybody else except a clergyman can make of it. The Senior Presidency Chaplainship of Calcutta went a-begging for a long time, till it was lately accepted by the Chaplain of Howrah. When I tell you that this position gives increased facilities for doing good to others, that it opens up several splendid opportunities for forwarding many religious and benevolent undertakings, and that it carries with it a salary of Rs. 1,201-3-3, you will allow that the reluctance shown by half a dozen Chaplains to accept it, is not to be easily comprehended. The sole reason assigned for this apparently extraordinary conduct is—that the salary is *too small!!* Imagine, if you can, a St. Peter or St. John listening to such an excuse. Imagine a Fenelon or a Pascal commenting upon it. The advantages where the position offers for doing God's work in His vineyard are clean forgotten, or, rather, ignored, whilst the sole feature of the case which secures attention is—the *money*. They say that the situation necessitates a style of living which the salary, of Rs. 1,200, cannot and does not meet. The objection is radically vicious. Who makes this necessity? The public or the world? Nothing of the kind. Both may be careless and of the earth earthy, but their entire history has shown that reverence and respect have never been withheld by them from the man whose walk and conduct are such as becomes the Gospel. The world does not care, and it never has cared, whether such a man is arrayed in serge or sackcloth, furze coat or canvas, whereas it has always manifested coldness, "if not positive contempt, for the priest who clothes himself in purple and fine linen and fares sumptuously every day. It is precisely this wretched partiality for display and ease which has at length compelled the Government to entertain a project for erecting parsonages for Chaplains in Calcutta,—men on the receipt of Rs. 500 and 800 per mensem. I have no patience with this sort of thing. It is doing, and has done already, incalculable harm. It has afforded a very powerful handle to all those around us, to inveigh against the spirit which actuates these clergymen, a spirit so totally at variance with the teachings of the gospel, and, I may add, their own utterances from the pulpit.

The investigation into the case of theft of the University examination questions has not come to an end yet. It is dragging its slow length along, as the counsel for the defendants is fighting every inch of ground. Of one thing there can however, be no doubt, and that is, that the questions were stolen and, another fact, that this game is played every year. I should like to know the extent to which these circumstances affect the time-honoured boast of the "friends of the natives," that the latter are always more successful at these examinations than East Indians are? The latter, it is well known, present themselves in all honesty, and their success, when achieved, is honestly achieved. But the former are altogether shut out from any such consolation. When a wealthy Paterfamilias does not hesitate to give Rs. 500, as has been the case, for a copy surreptitiously obtained of the questions intended for candidates, it is not surprising that the latter pass. How far also does this account for the shoal of B. A.'s and M. A.'s with which Bengal is at present covered. Could not Miss Carpenter leave the women alone, and try and persuade the men that simple honesty is a very essential element in individual character, and that to pilfer, lie, and deceive are a disgrace and a scandal? That well intentioned lady has left India, or will almost immediately do so, and we shall now see whether the seed she has scattered will produce any fruit. People may think that I am cynical and hard upon the natives, but if what I say be correct, I am content to suffer the accusation. When I said that the charity of the natives during the late Famine, and of which so much was said and spoken, was utterly spurious, people shook their heads and said it was I that was uncharitable. How does the case stand now? Let us see what is going to be done for their "city Arabs." Was I dreaming when I saw and heard these said natives clamouring to have their names published in the public prints as contributors to this, that, and the other *Umo Chuttur*, and distinctly threatening to withhold the said contributions unless their names appeared in print? Was I dreaming when I heard some of these men soliciting advice and assistance as to the best way in which they could secure titles and honours from the Government on that occasion, for their "charity?" Even if I were disposed to dream, these things would have kept me from doing so most effectually. When sometime ago I denounced the Corypheus of the Brahmists as a humbug, I was stigmatised as uncharitable and prejudiced. How stands the case now? Will any one of these gentlemen step forward and tell us honestly *all* the circumstances connected with the marriage which was performed not long ago with a great flourish of trumpets, when a man of one caste was united to a girl of another caste? It is not for *me* to do this, and I dare not, as I should then bring myself within the clutches of the law of libel; but if the case stood really as it has been described by them, why should not the *whole* tale be told? Deception and fraud, Sir, are to be found all over the world, but they have their special habitation and abode in Bengal. It would take up too much space to enumerate all the instances in which my vaticinations and assertions have been completely verified by time, but let us wait for the crop of good things which we are *told* to expect from among the natives in consequence of Miss Carpenter's exertions. None but a griffin or a maniac will expect any good thing from the present generation of *quasi* educated natives, with their conceit, arrogance, selfishness, and loose principles.

There is some hope at last of improvement in the Calcutta police. I am not in a position to say what has led to this, but I fancy that the frequency with which offenders against the law have lately escaped, has had something to do with it. We have had two or three murders, in none of which has the police been successful in arresting the assassins, a fact which speaks so loudly as to the inefficiency of the force, that even Government could scarcely refuse to give it a hearing. I have not got the scheme before me, but I believe I can give you its salient features. There is to be a class of superintendents formed on salaries sufficiently lucrative to draw able and intelligent men to the force, and as these salaries will be on a sliding scale, an incentive to exertion and perseverance is introduced. Then again there is to be a new class of assistant superintendents whose allowances will be superior to those drawn by the present inspectors. All this promises well, and will I hope be the means of introducing new and better blood into the force. At present it is held in great contempt, and is subjected to the charge of venality and dishonesty. And while improvement is talked of in this direction, I am glad to say that something in the same shape has been imported into the House of Correction, that hot-bed of merciless tyramy and oppression. The narrative of deeds done in it recalls the worst days of the Inquisition, and makes one's blood boil at the merciless perseverance in cruelty in which the wardens indulge. Drawn from the refuse of society, or sometimes from the ranks of the criminals themselves, these men are utterly without any of those finer feelings which guide others to the best and most effectual mode of effecting reform and improvement. With them brute force is everything, and moral influence a thing to be laughed at and contemned. The change lately introduced has, however, deprived them, to a great extent, of the dangerous power for oppression which they once possessed, and the prisoners themselves are now put to tasks which, whilst keeping them fully engaged, are not calculated to break down health, strength, and spirits.

REGISTRATION OF THE NOTES OF THE GOVERNMENT LOANS AS BOOK DEBTS.

(From the Gazette of India.)

With a view to extend to the holders in India of Government Promissory Notes the advantages enjoyed in London of having their property registered in the form of a Book Debt, notice is hereby given that on and after 1st February 1867 it will be optional on the part of the holders of Government Promissory Notes of the various loans to register them at the Bank of Bengal in Book Debt Account and receive Stock Certificates.

2. Stock so registered may on the application of the proprietor be sold or transferred in whole or in part, or be re-converted into the ordinary Promissory Notes of this Government in sums of Rs. 500 and upwards in even hundreds of Rupees.

3. Promissory Notes intended for conversion into Book Debts must be surrendered along with written application, forms of which will always be available at the Bank.

4. Holders of Notes of the various 4 per cent. loans, who may be desirous of registering them at the Bank of Bengal in Book Debt Account, will receive in exchange for the consolidated amount such Notes, a Stock Certificate, not transferable by endorsement, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865.

5. Accrued interest to the date of registry, as well as anticipation interest on the Registered Stock to the close of the half-year then current, will be paid before issue of the Certificate.

6. On notes of the Stock Loans, fractional parts under one hundred Rupees will, as at present, be either paid in cash by the Bank or be made up to even hundreds on payment of the difference by the holders.

7. Government Promissory Notes of the various 4 per cent. loans may also be consolidated at the option of the holders into Notes of a corresponding amount in the 4 per cent. transfer loan of 1st May 1865.

8. A holder of Book Debt Certificates wishing to re-convert the whole or any portion of the sums they represent into Promissory Notes of the relative loans, may do so by tendering them to the Bank of Bengal endorsed thus:—

Received in lieu of this Stock Certificate, Government Promissory Notes of Rs. each in the per cent. loan (together with a new Stock Certificate for the balance amounting to Rs.).

9. All sales or transfers of Government Stock registered in the Book Debt Account must be made in even hundreds of Rupees from 500 upwards and by transfer to be executed in the Books of the Bank by the registered holder or his duly constituted Attorney. Such transfer will be exempt from Stamp Duty.

10. When the transfer has been duly executed and the original Certificate lodged at the Bank, the transferee will be entitled to and receive a new Certificate.

11. In cases where only a portion of the Stock is transferred, such portion so conveyed will be noted on the back of the original Certificate, and the purchaser will receive a Certificate for an amount corresponding to the portion transferred.

12. In order to obviate the necessity of enfacing Government Promissory Notes for payment of interest in London, and to lessen the risk and inconvenience attending their transmission by post, holders of Registered Stock, who may be desirous of transferring the whole or any portion of the amount to England with a view to sale, payment of interest there, or of being held continuously as an investment, will, on application, obtain from the Bank a non-transferable Certificate in duplicate, on production of which at the Bank of England, the amount of Stock so advised and certified will be registered in the name of the payee, and a Certificate issued for the same.

13. As no enfacement or renewal fees will be levied, each non-transferable certificate issued by the Bank of Bengal will be chargeable as under, *viz.*:—

Present charge on each Note, Re. 1 for enfacement, Re. 1 for renewal, Rs. 2 on each Note; and only renewed clean Notes as a rule are sent to England.

One Rupee for sums not exceeding Rupees five thousand;

Two Rupees on sums not exceeding ten thousand;

And an additional Rupee for every sum of Rupees five thousand above that amount.

14. Forms of transfer and of special Powers of Attorney for effecting sales or purchases will always be available at the Bank on payment of a trifling fee.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A STATEMENT OF THE POSITION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY,

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

(Continued from our yesterday's issue.)

IV.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Company have at different periods rendered most important public services in the transport of troops, under circumstances of emergency. The first occasion was on the outbreak of a rebellion in Ceylon, in 1848, which is thus referred to in a letter from Major-General Smoult—"Immediately on the news of the outbreak arriving in Colombo, His Excellency the Governor and myself at once felt the inadequacy of our force to furnish competent reinforcements to the disturbed districts, and the urgent necessity of applying to the Presidency of Madras for assistance. The steamer 'Lady Mary Wood' being at the time at Point de Galle, and ready to proceed to sea, was forthwith despatched to Madras. His Excellency addressed the Governor of Madras, and I wrote to Sir George Berkeley, to the effect that one wing of a European regiment, together with one native regiment should be embarked with the least possible delay, and landed at Trincomalee, fully equipped for the field. His Excellency's requisition was promptly responded to by the Madras Government, and on the morning of the 5th instant 200 rank and file of H. M.'s 25th Regiment, under command of Brevet Major Deacon, disembarked at Trincomalee from that vessel."

This opportune assistance was considered, at the time, to have been the means of saving the island.

It has been already stated that, during the Crimean War, a large number of the Company's ships were employed as transports, and this without interruption of the Mail Service, except upon the Australian Line, as explained before. The total number of troops conveyed by the Company's vessels was—

Officers	1,800
Men	60,000
Horses	15,000

The next services of this nature, and the most important in their results, were undertaken on the occurrence of the mutiny in India. Between the months of September, 1857, and June, 1858, 235 officers and 5,171 men were transported to India by the Company's steamers, *via* Egypt. At the same time the "Madras" and the "Pottinger" were despatched from Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius respectively, and brought the 13th and 33rd Regiments back to Bombay.

It is impossible to overrate the value of the assistance afforded in the suppression of the mutiny by the arrival of these troops. At one time great uneasiness and apprehension of an outbreak prevailed at Bombay, the island and neighbourhood having been almost denuded of European soldiers, in consequence of the number sent into the interior, where the danger was more imminent. Competent judges have been heard to declare that the result of the Indian mutiny would have been very different but for the succour so received.

The Persian War took place in the year 1857, and four of the Company's steamers and their sailing ship "Haddington" were employed. Some of the vessels so employed were under fire.

The Company's steamers have also on many occasions been employed in the transport of troops from one of the Indian Presidencies to another, and to Burmah, &c. It is right to add that the Company received liberal payment for these services, but it cannot be contested that the steam ships of the great Mail Companies have at different times performed a most important part in connection with the military operations of the country, and that the opinions and prediction of the Committee of Inquiry of 1853 quoted above have been more than verified.

V.

ESTABLISHMENTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD, AND THEIR COST.

There is no subject [illegible] with the operations of the Company that has had more anxious consideration than the ever increasing magnitude and expense of the great shore establishments at the more important stations. That they are indispensable will admit of no doubt, day by day new wants arise, and with them demands for fresh outlay. When the Company ventured upon the introduction of steam into the eastern seas in 1842, they found little or nothing of what was necessary on shore; they had to take lodgings as it were for [illegible] superintendents and staff, and to hire all [illegible] was wanted for the maintenance of the ships [illegible] order. It was soon found that the poss[illegible] fleet wa[illegible] one item in the essenti[illegible] business of a mail-car[illegible] Company. Docks, wharv[illegible] &c., had to be buil[illegible] course, foreseen; bu[illegible] quirements, and the cost [illegible] could only be discovered as [illegible] Company progressed.

The disastrous failure of [illegible] Australian Company, and the [illegible] abandonment of their contract [illegible] Royal Mail Company, may be [illegible] to the excessive cost of steam na[illegible] eastern seas, but to the unavoidab[illegible] on shore.

If the Directors of the first-name[illegible] were novices, the same cannot be sa[illegible] the Directors and Managers of the Royal Mail Company, who have so successfully carried on the business of that Company and the mail contracts with the West Indies for many years. The latter brought all their experience to bear in framing their estimates, [illegible] came to the conclusion that the [illegible] contract granted to the former [illegible] 185[illegible] would prove a paying one, and [illegible] it up accordingly.

When their shareholders were a[illegible] Special Meeting (July, 1857), for the [illegible] consent to "a proposal for an amalgamation [illegible] the Royal West India Mail Company [illegible] European and Australian Compa[illegible] given almost with unanimity, and [illegible] warnings of the two or three dissentients we[illegible] by the Chairman, Captain Mangles, in [illegible] speech advocating the proposed amalgamation, as follows:—

"Now, as to the probable advantage to the West India Company, the Directors had not been satisfied with setting down 12s. 3d., the mileage rate of the contract, and calling it a good thing, but they had minutely ascertained the actual results and taken the earnings of the European and Australian Company's ships as a ground-work to go upon." He then went into particulars of revenue to be expected from freight, [illegible] and from passengers, and after allusion to the special operation of the penalties, which he "did not think a hard bargain," he added: "He did not view it as an alarming contract, [illegible] thought it was a fair contract, and if the Directors could not carry it out they ought to be ashamed of themselves."

A practical acquaintance with the expenses, as well as the earnings of steam navigation [illegible] of Suez very shortly led, as we have [illegible], to the retirement of the West India Company from those waters; and the Directors of the P. & O. Company are far from considering [illegible] their friends, the Director of the West India Company, were open to the blame which [illegible] in his sanguine view of their prospects [illegible] invited in the event of their non-[illegible]

The Messageries Imperiales Company are learning something of the cost at which a line of steamers in the east is maintained. In their last report they state "that, in the seas beyond Suez, coal costs twice as much as in the Mediterranean; that the price of food is triple; that a workman kept at Suez, and owing to the effect of climate, doing one-third less work than at La Ciotat, costs three times as much; lastly, that a European fitter is paid 30f. a day at Hong-Kong, and 42f. at Shanghai."

In the early part of this Report, particulars of the Company's shore [illegible] were promised, and these will be [illegible] most concisely presented in the following [illegible] commencing at home and working to the extremities of the Lines.

The Company posse[illegible]

LONDON.—[illegible] spacious [illegible] their court in Leade[illegible] Offices [illegible] held, and other [illegible] build on the freehold [illegible] held on [illegible] years' lease.

SOUTHAMPTON.—O[illegible] warehouses, built on land held on 75 years [illegible] the Corporation. All the various movable property, such as boats, anchors, chains, &c., necessary at a terminal station; a large [illegible] duplicate parts of engines and spare machinery; an extensive Laundry, fitted with machinery for washing the ships' linen; a large stock of naval and victualling stores, &c. &c.

GIBRALTAR.—The coal-hulk "Santo Anne."

MARSEILLES.—A convenient and suitable building on the Qua[illegible] reception of cargo and passengers.

MALTA.—Offices [illegible] Coal Stores, held on lease, a number of barges and lighters, and all the appliances necessary at a coaling station.

ALEXANDRIA.—Leasehold offices and a freehold Cargo and Coal Store. The hulk "Ariadne," with a large stock of lighters, &c.

CAIRO.—Goshen Farm, granted by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Company, and used for the supply of poultry, vegetables, and fruit to the steamers at Suez and Alexandria.

SUEZ.—Offices and Hotel, rented from the Egyptian Government; Stores and Workshops, fitted with machinery for the execution of repairs; also Washing Machine, Ice-making Machine, and Water Condenser.

ADEN.—Agents' House and Offices. Water Condenser, Ice-making Machine, and Washing Machine, erected on ground reclaimed from the sea. Small steamer and stock of lighters (upwards of 20) for coaling purposes.

BOMBAY.—The Mazagon Graving Dock, held on lease:—

Length	400 feet.
Breadth	56
Depth on Sill	17·9' at high spring tides. 15·6' at ordinary

The new Mazagon Graving Dock, built by the Company principally on land reclaimed from the sea. On this property extensive Stores have been erected, as well as Workshops, fitted with the machinery necessary for the execution of the heavy repairs which have to be effected at Bombay, as the principal Station of the Company in the East. The dimensions of the new Mazagon Dock are—

Length	378 feet.
Breadth	65
Depth on Sill	20

POINT DE GALLE.—Agents' House and Offices, small Store and Coal Sheds, held on lease; also the stock of boats and lighters, necessary for coaling the steamers and transhipping cargo, &c., which is the principal work at this Station.

MADRAS.—Offices rented. Small Coal Sheds, built on land held from the Government during pleasure.

CALCUTTA.—Offices and Dwelling Houses for Agents and principal employés of the Company, held on leases. The Union Docks, belonging to the Company and freehold, with Stores and Workshops, fitted with the requisite tools for the execution of heavy repairs to the hulls and machinery of the steamers. The hulk "Broughton Hall." The dimensions of the Union Dock are—

Dock No. 1.

Length	375 feet.
Breadth	63
Depth on Sill	[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Dock No. 2.	
Length	310 feet.
Breadth	65 "
Depth on Sill	18.6"

Singapore.—Agents' House and Offices, held on lease. Freehold Wharf and Jetties at New-harbour, with Coal Sheds, Stores, &c.

Hong-Kong.—Houses for the Agent and principal employes, Offices and Coal Sheds, all held on lease; freehold Stores and Workshops, fitted with the machinery necessary at a terminal station; also lighters for coaling and cargo puposes, and the hulk "Fort William."

Shanghai.—Agent's house, Office and Store Godown, held on lease. Freehold Coal Sheds:—and cargo and coal boats.

Yokohama.—Hulk "Tiptree."

King George's Sound.—An Office, rented at short notice. A plot of ground, on which coals are stored, held from the Government, free during pleasure. The hulk "Kingfisher," and a stock of lighters for coaling purposes.

[illegible].—The Office here is also rented, and the Company have no other property.

Sydney.—The Company have no property. The docking and repairs of the steamers are provided for by an agreement with a local dock owner.

Apart from, [illegible] in a manner connected with, [illegible] establishments, is the amount of capital constantly and unproductively locked up in coals, [illegible] naval, victualling, and other stores at and in transit to these distant stations, for the Directors can at no time, with prudence, permit the stocks to fall below what is required for the [illegible] consumption. The sum so employed [illegible] be set down at not less than £500,000 [illegible] interest forms a heavy and constant charge on the revenue.

The average stock of Coal [kept] at ports which [illegible] coaling stations, is as follows:—

	Tons.
Southampton	2,000
Malta	5,000
Alexandria and [illegible]	16,000
Aden	20,900
Bombay	8,000
Point de Galle	12,000
[illegible]	500
[illegible]	4,000
Singapore	3,000
Hong-Kong	10,000
Shanghai	6,000
Yokohama	2,200
King George's Sound	4,000
Sydney	1,200
	80,800

THE CONSUMPTION OF COALS.

All [the] figures which relate to the Company's [coal] accounts are so large, that it is difficult to [present] them in a form which would place the subject in a clear and distinct light before the general reader.

A return extending over ten years, 1856 to 1865 both inclusive, shows that the enormous sum of six millions-and-a-quarter has been paid for fuel only during that period, or on the average, £625,000 per annum.

During the last six years, 1860-65, there has been a considerable variation in the number of tons consumed per annum, the increase of the [illegible] performed having been compensated by the [reduction] of the consumption effected in [illegible] new ships; but the price of on year as compared with another, has taken a considerable range, and, unfortunately, the tendency of price during the later period has been, and is still, to advance.

On more than one occassion Shareholders have [illegible] the Directors that they have laid in their [illegible] stock as only one shilling per ton [less] than last year; why, then, this great outcry in your report about the cost of coals.

Unfortunately these Shareholders are only representatives of a numerous type of persons with whom the Company have to deal, and who take no account of matters beyond their individual range of vision. These persons forget that the cost of the coal at the pit's mouth must be multiplied by 3, 4, 5, and even 6 to meet the [cost of] carriage to the depot from which it is issued to the steamers, and hence this enormous bill.

An average number of 170 sailing ships is engaged annually in conveying coal to the Company's stations.

Unfortunately the coals suffer greatly in transmission, and notwithstanding all the expense incurred for their protection from the effects of climate, they undergo a deterioration of fully 20 per cent. from their original quality before they are burnt. This fact was submitted to the Committee of 1866 by a most competent witness, Mr. Samuda, M.P., in the following [words,] when comparing European with Indian [illegible]:—

"(2945) It is a well known thing that coal deteriorates very much indeed in hot climates; it is very difficult to keep it so useful and so good [illegible]; I have made an allowance that [illegible] require one-fourth more coal to do the same quantity of work."

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The force of censure depends entirely on the character of the individual whom the censure is passed. It may be some consolation [to] Mr. Bright, who on the 8th inst. was voted at the [illegible] by a majority of 68 to 26, "to be a reproach to [illegible] that gave him birth," to know that the [illegible] at the preceding meeting of that society in the [illegible] was, "That the habitual use of slang terms is unworthy an educated Englishman." On a division it appeared that 33 members were in favour of the habitual use of slang terms, and that but 11 thought the habit of using them unworthy of an educated Englishman. An amendment to the original motion was put, but in such ungrammatical terms that it could not be pressed. The *Oxford Undergraduates' Journal* writes in an apologetic tone of the "awfully jolly" prejudice of the present race of Oxford men.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) are sorry to find it stated on such authority as that of the Bishop of Oxford that the only legal time for publishing banns of marriage in the morning service is after the Nicene Creed. To say the least, this is a contradiction of the clear words of the statute 4 Geo. IV., c. 76, where it is enacted that all banns are to be published "during the time of morning service (or of evening service) if there be no morning service in such church or chapel upon the Sunday on which such banns shall be published), immediately after the second lesson." It is absurd to pretend [that the] words [illegible] the [illegible] relate only to the [illegible] within the [illegible]. But the [illegible] of publication [illegible] in the Prayer Book [illegible] the banns [illegible] it is nowhere directly [illegible] this [illegible] repealed; the rubric must [illegible] the [illegible] statute. Now, as the rubrics derive their force from the statute law, and have been declared by Sir John Nicholl as forming part of the statute law, they are liable to be virtually repealed like other statutes. The rubric about banns has been distinctly repealed, and the mere fact of this rubric not having been altered in certain Prayer Books shows nothing but the [illegible] of the Queen's printers. We have, however, seen it altered in a Prayer Book of 1825.

BANKS.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, [illegible]IT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 47 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 6, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

Office No. 7, Apollo Street.
1st January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

Subscribed Capital.—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
Paid up Capital Rupees 5,881,150.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq.
Cullianddass Mohundass, Esq.

Auditors.
Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Remittance.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Fixed Deposits.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ „ „ „
12 „ „ „ „ „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

Advances and Discounts.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible] MACPHERSON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

Board of Directors.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 17th August 1865.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* Paid-up Capital — Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion) and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

Deposits.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 5 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11⅛d.
" 3 do.	1s. 11d.
" 1 do.	1s. 10¾d.
On demand	1s. 10⅝d.
On Scotland do.	}
On Ireland do.	}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 3 day's sight	1s. 10¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.
12 months ... 5 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 "
3 do. ... 4 "

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Manager.—G. M. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11⅛d.
2 do. ... at 1s. 11d.
1 do. ... at 1s. 10¾d.
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10⅝d.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as under.

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 40,000, except by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. [illegible] charged if the amount be paid in India; if remitted by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st January 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 91,93,000 (£919,300).
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 46,56,500 (£465,650).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
George Miller Black, Esq., Merchant.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
Seth Arratoon Apcar, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
G. M. Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
Baboo Doorgacharn Law, of Messrs. Prankissen, Law & Co.
Baboo Herralall Seal, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. Fitz William, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London ... No. 60, King William Street.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions regarding Family Remittances are carefully attended to and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000. No interest is allowed on Balances above Rs. 50,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of Business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
FRED. CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £4,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	269,690	15	[illegible]
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	5
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.
Bernard Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.
William Aitkin, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Francis Tothill, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
H. C. Tonnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary & General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Secretary.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. Prentis, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
C. M. Keir, Esq.
A. Stewart, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, for the conveyance hence to Singapore of fourteen Native Time-expired Convicts.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the above Convicts to Singapore are to be laid in by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels as in the case of Stores put on board ships chartered for Convicts, and are in like manner to be subject after Shipment to inspection and rejection.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Vessel.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th January 1867.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—

Albert and Double Gloster Cheese, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. each, (*suitable for Messes*)	at Rs. 1 4 per lb.
Cheddar, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs.	at „ 1 4 „
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs.	at „ 1 6 „
Wiltshire Bacon in cut	at „ 1 4 „
York and Wiltshire Hams	at „ 1 4 „

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—
Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentlemen or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

LETTS DIARIES.—The following numbers are still to be had:—

		Rs.	as.
No. 53	folio	6	0
„ 3B	quarto	6	0
„ 3	quarto	4	8
„ 2H	quarto	5	12
„ 4		3	12
„ 8	octave	5	0
„ 9	„	4	4
„ 10	„	3	8
„ 11	„	3	0
„ 12	„	2	4
„ 13	„	2	0
Card case Almanac		0	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WAVERLEY NOVELS BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.—These famous Novels, which are now reckoned among the ENGLISH CLASSICS, have recently been issued at such a price as to bring them within the reach of all viz., ONE SHILLING PER VOLUME.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have just received a large supply, which will be sold at the rate of 10 Annas per volume or RUPEES FIFTEEN for the set of TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES as enumerated below.

They are well adapted for the reading of persons studying the English language.

Waverley,
Guy Mannering (or the Astrologer),
The Antiquary,
Rob Roy,
Old Mortality,
A Legend of Montrose,
The Heart of Midlothian,
Bride of Lammermoor,
Ivanhoe,
The Monastery,
The Abbot,
Kenilworth,
The Pirate,
The Fortunes of Nigel,
Peveril of the Peak,
Quentin Durward,
St. Ronan's Well,
Red Gauntlet,
The Betrothed,
The Talisman,
Woodstock,
Fair Maid of Perth
Anne of Geierstein,
Count Robert of Paris,
Surgeon's Daughter.

To be had also a set ½ bound in calf Rs. 40, and a Library edition in 48 volumes large type Rs. 140.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS TO HAND PER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	as.
"Elaine," by Tennyson, illustrated by Gustave Dore; one large folio volume, with nine splendid Steel Engravings. Cloth gilt	16	0
Legend of Croquemitaine, illustrated by Gustave Doré	16	0
Lyell's Principles of Geology: new edition, vol. 1 8vo.	12	0
Ingoldsby Legends: illustrated edition	16	0
Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones and Robinson	16	0
Touches of Nature, by eminent Artists and Authors—a beautiful gilt book	16	0
Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert of Lea	9	0
The Reign of Law. By the Duke of Argyll	9	0
Toogood's French Cookery	3	12
Wit and Humour. By Oliver Wendell Holmes	2	12
Sunday Afternoons in a Parish Church. By Rev. G. H. Boyd	3	12
Scott's Lady of the Lake: illustrated with Photographs	7	8
Aunt Judy's Christmas volume	3	12
Two Centuries of Song: selected by Walter Thornbury, with illustrations	16	0
Do. do. blue morocco, with gilt clasp	25	0
Maunder's Treasuries. Cloth, per vol.	7	8
——— Calf, per vol.	10	0
London Society. Vol. 10	7	0
Bishop Colenso's Natal Sermons	5	12
Crump on Banking	4	8
Morley's Fairy Tales	2	12
Greenwood's Legends of Savage Life	5	12
Animal Sagacity (a child's book)	3	12
Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau. By Sir E. Head	5	12
Beeton's Christmas Annual	0	12
Forbes' Hindustan Grammar	8	0
Hadyn's Dictionary of Dates, bound whole calf	18	0
William's Hindustani Grammar	3	12
Brookes of Bridlemere. By Whyte Melville	4	8
Tate's Modern Cambist	7	8
Macaulay's England, 4 vols. in 2, calf	20	0
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	2	0
Rous on Horse Racing	3	12
Browning's Aurora Leigh	5	4
Globe Shakspere, half russia	5	4
Byron's Poetical Works, red morocco plain	10	8

11th January 1867. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce to Amateur and Professional Photographers, that they keep an extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other Article required in the Art of PHOTOGRAPHY, including Cameras of every description, and of the best construction.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, and others.
Glass Baths, mounted and unmounted.
Glass Dishes, Porcelain Baths and Dishes.
Glass and Porcelain Dippers, Ebonite Baths and Dishes.
Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Scales and Weights.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Graduated Glass Measures, Argentometers.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels, Pestles and Mortars.
Patent Plate Glasses, Plate Boxes, and Plate Holders.
Vignette Glasses, Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Developing Glasses, Levelling Stands.
Head Rests, Rolling Presses.
Card Mounts, Albums, Stereoscopes.
Stills in Tin and Copper.
Collodions by Thomas, Mawson, Ponting and Blanchard.
Albumenized Paper by the best Makers.
Works on Photography, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
Sarony's Patent Posing Apparatus, or Universal Rest with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios at Home, and will be found a most valuable aid to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent,—one of the lightest and most complete hitherto introduced.
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly cooked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
SPEED'S CALCUTTA Do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK AND DESICATED DITTO, for the reproddction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.
HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.
VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS. TONIC OR QUININE WATER.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—TREACHER & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN BUILDINGS, Double Walls, with AIR SPACE, Double Roofs, with AIR SPACE, HEAT, WATER, and FIRE PROOF ROOFING. Apply to FARNHAM & Co.
2nd Floor David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to Messrs. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and "RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidaters,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO BE SOLD, a HORSE, DOG CART, and HARNESS. Horse, bay with black pointst rising 6 years, sound, goes well in Saddle and Single Harness. Dog Cart, by Maunaught and Smith, in good condition, with Leather Cushion and Splash Board. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Byculla.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 16-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diameter.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. 27 Meadow Street.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, 2 highly finished 10 HP. PORTABLE ENGINES, 2 highly finished 10 HP. HORIZONTAL ENGINES on view on the premises of the Prince of Wales Press Company (Limited) at Colaba. For particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 14th December 1866.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of previously by private sale.—On MONDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., HEERALALL & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of BHAIDASS HURRIVULUBDASS, on account and at the risk of the purchaser, PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

All that right, title and interest in the Government piece or parcel of land or ground, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay, together with a privy on the north-west corner thereof, containing by admeasurement 182 5/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the East by the Public Road called Shaik Memon Street, on the West partly by the house of Bhoja Tricum and partly by the house of Jumnabai, widow of the late Megjee Kullian, on the North by the house of Oomabai and Parvutteebai, widows of the late Sumbhoo Mallee, and on the South by the house formerly belonging to Rughoonathdass Goverdhundass, and standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 210.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned. HEERALALL & Co.,
6 Rampart Row, 14th Jan. 1867. Auctioneers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—		
St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	„ 15	„
Do. Do. Pauillac	„ 18	„
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	„ 25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	„ 18	„
Champagne, Lelegard	„ 25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

ALLSOPPS' BEER in Quarts, bottled by Friend, on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction will be made for any quantity above 100 dozen.—Apply to the Agents. The London, Asiatic, & American Company (Limited).

Dealers and Consumers generally are hereby warned against purchasing from other parties, as Messrs. Allsopps' Labels have recently been fraudulently imitated.
13th October 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	33
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TENNANTS BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts in Case of	1 doz. each.
Do.	Pints do.	3 „
MOSELLE	Quarts do.	1 „
Do.	Pints do.	3 „
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1 „
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1 „
Do.	(Johannisberg) Qts. do.	1 „
BRANDY		1 „
CLARET	(St. Julien)	3 „
Do.	(Larose)	3 „
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES. Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux „ Do. „ 18 0 „
Cognac „ Do. „ 16 0 „
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case ... Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ... 32 „
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

ALLSOPP'S BEER on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen
Morice Cox's Do. do. „ 4½ „
A reduction made for 100 dozen or more. Agents, the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 27th December 1866.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persistent; of full body and surpassing perfume.
Chambertin ... Rs. 48 per dozen.
Nuits ... „ 36 „
Macon ... „ 24 „

The following are already firmly established in public favour:—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.
Forster Traminer ... Rs. 33 per dozen.
Rudesheimer ... „ 26 „
Hockheimer ... „ 26 „
Braunberger Moselle ... „ 26 „
CHAMPAGNE.
Best Dry, a superb beverage ... „ 38 „
Do. pints ... „ 20 „
SHERRIES.
Amontillado ... „ 36 „
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured ... „ 30 „
Green Seal, golden full bodied ... „ 28 „
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character ... „ 24 „
BRANDY.
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing ... „ 33 „
WHISKEY.
Scotch and Irish ... „ 21 „
Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.
Price Lists on application.
ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a [illegible] which an Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT.—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24.

LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.

Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.

In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Macdougall's preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfictants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay, Poona.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sap. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	[illegible]
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	39
Do. Green Seal	53
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	25
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messrs and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers to Edul-jee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad, Kamptee, Seetabul-dee, &c.	„ „ Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „ Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „ Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „ Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „ Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „ Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of unexceptional quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations are to be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. LONDON OFFICES, Wholesale, 44 Mark Lane London.
Do. Do. Retail, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Do. Do. BORDEAUX OFFICE, Place du Champs de Mars.

SELECTED BORDEAUX CLARETS.—The undersigned are now landing their quarterly shipments of Finest Clarets:—

		per dozen.
Chateaux Margaux	}	at 34 0
Leoville	Dinner	at 28 0
St. Julien	Wines	at 22 0
Medoc Best	}	at 16 0
Do. (in pints), for breakfast or cup		at 9 0
Medoc Petit (in quarts only)		at 12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
N. B.—Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases. Monthly settlement 5 per cent.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th December 1866.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, next to Chartered Bank of Australia, India, and China, and facing B. & A. Hormusjee's Block. Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE at the premises.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

NOTICE.—TO LET, Furnished a large BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill for 10 months' certain. Also a BUNGALOW at Matheran called "the Mount" formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES SCOTT. For particulars and rent apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES i[illegible] Church Lane, lately occupied by [illegible] Apply to
1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, with immediate entry, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and lately vacated by Messrs R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER REQUIRED for a NATIVE REGIMENT in Poona. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
31st Dec. 1866.

NO. 1042 OF 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—HINDUSTANI SCHOOLMASTERS, who can speak and write both Hindustani and English, are required. They will be appointed on Salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, and Rs. 35; and hardworking and efficient men may calculate on promotion as soon as their work tells on their Schools. The application should be written both in English and in Hindustani by the applicant's own hand, and should state (1) his age, (2) where he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge of Hindustani and of English, (4) his experience as a teacher, (5) his present situation and salary, and (6) the least Salary he would commence on; and should contain copies of his Testimonials made by his own hand.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

2. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicant's own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

3. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

[redacted]

SALE OF DRY COCOANUTS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, 19th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Masid Bunder near Nursy Natha's Street, in godown of Hajee Ebram Essa, at 3 P. M., by order of Hajee Ebram Essa and on account and risk of the first purchasers, Tucker Dewall Megjee and Tucker Megjee Laljee:—
H. A. E.—110 bags white and dry Cocoanuts.

SALE OF AMDABAD COTON.

On MONDAY, 21st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Coolaba, in Bombay Press Company at 3 P. M. by order of Jalamadass Hurrivullubdass and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Tucker Jugguvan Balco & Co.:—
About 10½ Candies Amdabad Cotton.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:—
100 Pieces Grey Drills.
400 „ T. Cloths.
7 Bales „ Jacconets.
14 „ Orange Twists.
400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
250 „ Chintz.
3 Cases Grey Dhoties.
1 Case Silk Ground Gold Border, Cholikhem.
1 „ Damaged Cheroots.
2 Cases Fancy Goods, comprising Ladies Companion, Ward Boxes, Cheroot Cases, and Coffee Mills.
And any other goods may be offered.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 19th January 1867.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores for Christmas use, received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, French and Spanish Olives, Salid Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate d foie gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, Bon Bon Cosaques, Lemon Barleysugar, Biscuit in variety, Essence of Coffee, Maccaronie, Vermicelli, Zante Currants, Orange, Flower water. Also fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision.

Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

G. B. GLADDING.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Superior Russia Leather and Morocco Writing Cases, Key Boxes, &c., and London made Guard and Albert Chains. G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 18, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, the undermentioned variety of Goods, namely:—

6 Sets of plated mounted Single Harness, 15 Dozen Quinine Wine, 100 Dozen Walking Sticks, a case of Picture Papers, and the furniture carved Blackwood consisting of Circular and Pier Tables, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Screens, Easy and Arm Chairs, Writing Table, Mahogany Dressing Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures &c., 6 Linseed Cleaners and other drugs, cleaning Machines, and sundry articles.

ALSO, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, Domestics, Scarfs, Dhoties, &c.

On account and risk of the late N. Sorabjee & Co.

A few sets of Block Tin Dish Covers.

On account and risk of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, and by order of Eduljee Dady Bamboat:
5 cases of Bacon.

Also the following few articles belonging to a gentleman will be sold:—
1 Nearly new Hunting Saddle with furniture, by Grant.
1 Second hand do. do. by "Tapp."
Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Stationery-Box and old clothing, &c., &c.

COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome solid "Singapore" Wood Breakfast Table, measuring 9 feet long by 6 feet 3 inches in breadth (in entirely one piece). This piece of Furniture is worth placing in the Exhibition.

To be seen at the "Holly Lodge," opposite the dipping well, Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One new Double seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole, &c., by "Robert Ness" Senior, Aberdeen.
One Do. Do. Do. by "Stapleton" (nearly new).
One Do. Do. Shigram, with lamps, pole, &c., by "Wilson" of Glasgow.
One Do. Do. Brougham by "Startin."
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF SHIP "SOOLTANA."

On a date to be named hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Hajee Meerja Sufi Misry, and by the consent of the Agent in Calcutta, Aga Meerjah, Abdool Currim Sorrajee:—
Ship "Sultana," with her masts, sails, &c.
Ship now lies at Boree-Bunder, 502 tons.

FOR AUCTION SALE (IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.)

By order of the Liquidators of the Khandeish Farming Company.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at [illegible], one double-poled Jubbulpore Tent in good order, with Rowtee and necessary.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Gilt Jewellery, a few Barrels of English Bottled Beer.

A Consignment of Musical Boxes, just imported:—
6 Musical Boxes 4 Airs.
6 do. do. ... 6 „
6 do. do. ... 8 „
1 do. do. ... 6 „ with flute accompaniment.
2 do. do. ... 6 „ with Bells and Drums.
2 do. do. ... 8 „ with do. do.
2 do. do. ... 10 „ with do. do.
2 Quarter casks of Madeira.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated light English-built Phaeton, for one or two horses, the property of a gentleman just leaving the Presidency.
A serviceable office Brougham.
A double pole Tent, with Rowty and Necessary.
The property of Dr. M. Stovell.
1 English-built Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Rowlinson.
1 Pair handsome fast trotting dark bay well matched Carriage Horses.
1 Set English plated-mounted double Harness.
1 Handsome Bay Arab Riding Horse.
1 Set Brass-mounted double Harness.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner:—
3 Four-wheeled Carriages (Shigrams), the property of "Elphinstone Hotel" seized under a warrant.
Unless previously disposed of:—
5½ Pair of Bullocks.
5 „ Buffaloes.
A Grey Arab horse the property of an Officer going away, height 14-1, goes in harness double or single; to be sold at an unreserved price if not sold before.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.
By order of the Official Assignee in Re Dr. [illegible]:
One English Built four wheel Dog Cart.
One Do. Brougham.
In Re Omersee Govinjee.
One Buggy.
A handsome English built Sociable with Glass Shutters, cost Rs. 2,000.
No. 5, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bom[bay].

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
17 Bales Grey Madapollams.
9 „ „ Jacconets.
14 „ „ Shirtings.
18 „ „ T. Cloths.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twists.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhoties.
2 „ T. Red Sarsies.
6 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.
100 „ Barrels Cabin Biscuits.
47 „ Deal wood Planks.
200 „ Pieces Grey Mulls.
30 „ Crates Earthen-ware.
18 „ Iron Safes and Chests.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL MILLS.

THIS DAY, the 19th January at 3 P. M. the undersigned will submit to public auction on the premises, all that valuable piece of land, admeasuring about 6,250 square yards situated on the Mount Road, together with the very substantial Buildings thereon known as the Bombay Oil works, which are fitted up with first class machinery (particulars will be found in the [illegible]) obtainable at the rooms of the undersigned) and the two Pucka built Tanks on the premises.

N. B.—The whole will be put up in one lot.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction in their Rooms, at 12 Noon THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant:—

All that plot or parcel of land situated at Kundalla aforesaid, and known by the name of "Fugarra [illegible]," and numbered ninety four (94) upon the Government plan and in the Books of the Collector of Inland Revenue, together with the substantate Dwelling-house thereon and an appertaining thereto.

This House was designed, and built regardless of expence, by Mr. Adamson, one of the Contractors in the Construction of the Bhore Ghaut Incline. The Rooms are most conveniently arranged, the Bed rooms have bath-rooms attached, fitted up most luxuriously with every [illegible]. The Masonry is of the strongest description, and the wood work of well seasoned teak. The hinges to the doors and windows are of brass, the former having handsome ornamental glass and porcelain handles, and they have self-adjusting catches which effectually keep them open when so desired. There are two detached Bungalows at a convenient proximity for additional friends and servants, and stable accommodation for a large household. The house is most comfortably furnished throughout (a list may be seen at the rooms of the undersigned), and the furniture will go with the property.

This property is beyond doubt the finest in or about Khandalla. It is situated on one of the highest points available for a residence, and commands an unparalleled view for fully fifty miles, commencing with the sublime scenery of the Ghaut Gorges, of which it has the range from top to bottom, thence along the most beautiful and variegated landscape which intervenes, and finally losing itself in the expanse of Ocean whose waters lave the coast of Malabar.

SALE OF TURKEY RED YARN.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will by Public Auction at their Rooms on Monday, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M. on account and risk of Hurgovun Golall, Bhugwan Gungaram, Roognath Gopall:—
[N.] B.—561 to 589—26 Bales of Turkey Red Yarn.

SALE OF WOODEN HOUSES.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, two or three of these useful Portable Buildings. Each House has 4 chambers 11 feet by 15 feet, with bath room attached, a reception room 40 feet by 30 feet, and a verandah of six feet. The windows are glazed, and are fitted with blinds, &c.

There are also a Carriage House and Stable for each.

SALE OF MOST ELIGIBLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, (under instructions from the mortgagees), all that very desirable piece of land situated on the main road, leading to Tardeo, containing by admeasurement 21,611 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the East by a public passage, on the West by Daddew Street, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the property of [illegible] Thackorseydass. Upon this property are erected two substantial Houses, one being a commodious upper-roomed dwelling, the other a Bungalow, also commodious. The situation is a very healthy one. There are ample accommodation for servants and horses and carriages for each house, and a complete supply of water both for garden and drinking purposes.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT COLABA, BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT, KALBADEVE ROAD, MATHERAN, POONAH, AND CHIMBOOR.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estates of [illegible] NARRANDASS an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees. For full particulars see *Times of India* of this date.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few cases superior old Cognac by Tartwand & Co. Rs. 15 per Doz.

Bombay, 19th January 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—Weak Stomach.—The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, flatulency and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners, and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

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